

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

Farm and Ranch Review

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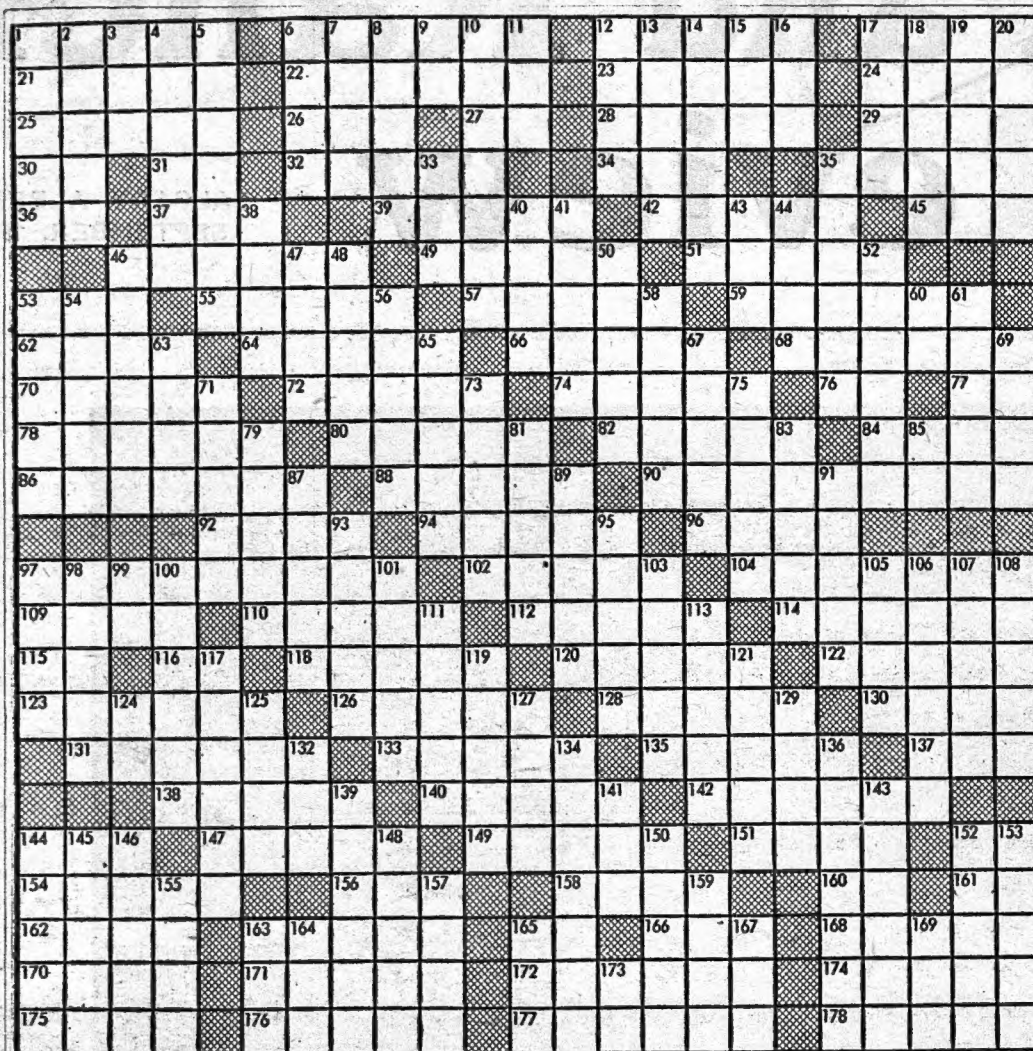


Amid the Grain Fields of the West

Harvest time in the Prairie Provinces is the busiest period of the year. Right now some 235,000 grain producers in this area are engaged in taking the crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye off some 41,000,000 acres. The anticipated total yield is 1,100,000,000 bushels, a good crop. With labor scarce, the task would be almost impossible were it not for farm mechanization.

BARD
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1956

Crossword Puzzle



- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | 74 Indications | 138 Region of which ancient Troy was capital | DOWN | 50 Country of Europe | 105 Word of sorrow |
| 1 Seize | 76 Musical note | 140 Was acutely painful | 1 Exploit | 52 Make into a steep slope | 106 Fastened securely |
| 6 Negligent | 77 A direction | 142 Wrinkled | 2 Proportion | 53 Kind of beer | 107 Canadian lake |
| 12 Involuntary muscle contraction | 80 Pares | 144 Beast of burden | 3 Years old | 54 Sprightly | 108 Wicker basket used in Pelota |
| 17 Part of ship | 82 Substantives | 147 Ancient Roman deity | 4 Vendor | 56 Business transactions | 111 Locations |
| 21 Anxious | 84 Rivers (Sp.) | 149 Perceives through ear | 5 Lauded | 58 Grain fungus | 113 American Indians |
| 22 The East | 86 Narrates | 151 Pintail duck | 6 Eternal City | 60 Interjection of incredulity | 117 Masculine name |
| 23 Volcano in Martinique | 88 Small baracus | 152 Addition to a letter (abbr.) | 7 Ireland | 61 Spanish title | 119 Beneath (poet.) |
| 24 Heraldry: grafted | 90 To enrap-ture | 154 One imper-vious to pain or pleasure | 8 King of Golden touch | 63 Rockfish | 121 Sound qual-ity (pl.) |
| 25 Greek gravestone | 92 Caudal appendage | 156 Signifying maiden name | 9 Pacific is-land screw pine | 65 Slumbered | 124 That is (abbr.) |
| 26 Among | 94 Gull-like birds | 158 Rodents | 10 Cold symp-tom (pl.) | 67 To harden | 125 Portico |
| 27 Babylonian deity | 96 Fencing sword | 160 Land measure | 11 As it stands (mus.) | 69 Bird's home | 127 To twist |
| 28 Arabian gazelle | 97 Went on a guarding detail | 161 By | 12 Quarrel | 71 A bout | 129 Paper measure |
| 29 To stupefy | 102 Ducks | 162 Tart | 13 Persian elves | 73 Snow and rain | 132 Bring forth |
| 30 Kind of palm | 104 New York lake | 163 Tree | 14 Foreigners | 75 Cookies | 134 Trapping |
| 31 51 (Rom. num.) | 109 Cry of Bac-chanals | 165 3.1416 | 15 Observe | 79 Trans-actions | 136 Daubed |
| 32 Growing out | 110 Flies | 166 Atmosphere | 16 Honey (pharm.) | 81 Scatter | 139 City of Scotland |
| 34 Cravat | 112 Incensed | 168 Lasso | 17 Tableland | 83 Pro golfer | 141 Anglo-Irish: love |
| 35 Showers | 114 To enlarge | 170 Feminine name | 18 Those against | 85 Hawaiian hawk | 143 Weirder |
| 36 Combining form: dawn | 115 A direction | 171 Tall marsh grasses | 19 Dwarfs | 87 Fodder | 144 Item of property |
| 37 Worm | 116 Continent (abbr.) | 172 Salad plant | 20 Taut | 89 Growl | 145 Pilfered |
| 39 Formed a judgment of | 118 Quantity of yarn | 174 One who catches certain fish | 33 Gratuity | 91 Fine line of a letter | 146 Human being (pl.) |
| 42 Serpent | 120 Dormouse | 175 --- of the D'Urbe-villes | 35 Sell in small quantities | 93 Cracks that unintentionally lets fluid out | 148 Plants |
| 45 Sainte (abbr.) | 122 Is unsuc-cessful | 176 Summit | 38 Percolate | 95 Fruit of blackthorn (pl.) | 150 Rising step |
| 46 Cupidities | 123 Bay windows | 177 Greek market places | 40 Brings forth | 97 Mexican copin | 152 Solar disk |
| 49 Fruit (pl.) | 126 Satisfies | 178 Quaff | 41 Falls in drops | 99 Preposition | 153 Utter |
| 51 Rancor | 128 Sleep | | 43 Suitable | 100 Feel dis-pleased at | 155 Cleopatra's handmaid |
| 53 Malay gibbon | 130 Cut length-wise | | 44 European canal | 101 Reversle | 157 Formerly |
| 55 College officials | 131 Upper house of Congress | | 46 Mixture of sand and pebbles | 103 Strap for sharpening razor | 159 Hindu deity |
| 57 Bird | 133 Repasts | | 47 Blowgun missile | | 163 Part of circle |
| 59 Tantalizes | 135 Tree (pl.) | | 48 Pry into another's affairs | | 164 Celtic Neptune |
| 62 Winged | 137 River of Norway | | | | 165 Edible seed |
| 64 South Seas canoes | | | | | 167 Thing in law |
| 66 Extra tire | | | | | 169 Fourth Calif |
| 68 A plant | | | | | 173 Perform |
| 70 Donates | | | | | |
| 72 Knells | | | | | |

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Be Watchful Of Her, Lord!

By IDA M. HALIBURTON

DEAR LORD, my little daughter has started to school this morning . . . The Door to the World has swung ajar to let her pass through, in a new crisp print dress, her eyes shining with delight, an apple in one hand and something, held tight in the other. She has stepped gaily through the Door, left me standing on the other side, my heart an aching shell of loneliness. Yes, my Baby has gone to school.

True, two sons preceded her through this same door, John, belligerent John, cock-sure, and so certain of a generous welcome; John who so soon after returned home with a scratch on his face and a torn blouse, and later, a proudly displayed bruise on his cheek. John will make his way, a good way, through life.

Then Ian, his armor so different from John's, but equally effective, for Ian has, as his grandmother used to say, "a way with him". Ian, the diplomatic, Ian who will carry aloft the banner of high principles, but who will never have to fight for them.

But this little woman-thing, considerably younger than the boys, their and her parents, ideal. Dear Lord, she was a little uncertain about passing through the Door, a bit reluctant, haltingly eager. Be very watchful of her, Lord, now that I can no longer protect her every moment!

As she was about to leave, I inspected her small hands, washed but a short time before, wiped a dab of marmalade from one, but the other hand was closed tightly. Gently I prised the pink fingers open, and revealed a tiny china duck, one of my own treasures, so perfectly colored in iridescent blues and greens, in wine and brown and tan, his wings uplifted in preparation for flight, his tiny body, compact but vulnerable.

"May I take him?" she pleaded. "Look! He's going some place, too." He was an expensive little miniature, but I closed the small fingers over him again. "Go, dear, with God and the little duck," I murmured. One has to risk something when one's baby starts to school.

She has so much to learn, O Lord. Times are changing so rapidly. The lessons I learned are outmoded for her, but Thou knowest what she stands in need of. Perhaps the basic virtues first of all. Teach her Truth, plain, unvarnished, down-to-earth Truth. She will cherish it throughout life, growing brighter and brighter with use. As she grows older, its glowing colors will warm her cooling heart, quicken her slowing pulse. Yes, dear Lord, teach her to love Truth first and most of all. And teach her, too, the joys of rhythm which will steady her feet if she stumbles, and lift her should she fall. Teach her laughter, the kind that bubbles from the heart and ripples from her lips, gladdening the world about her.

Teach her to play fair, not to take advantage of her sex or to play for favors because of it, but to face the music, as I could ask my sons to face it, admit a fault with lifted head and steady eyes. Am I making too many petitions? Then I shall cease. But remember our little daughter, Lord! And oh, yes, please remember all children who this day walk somewhat fearfully through the open Door to Life.

Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on the broad oceans, you choose them as your guide, and following them, reach your destiny.

Solution On Page 31

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Farm and Ranch Review

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Vol. LII.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta

No. 9

Leonard D. Nesbitt, Editor and Publisher

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: — To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office—15c for 1 year, 25c for 2 years, 50c for 5 years, to all others \$1.00 per year. DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Ninety cents per agate line. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 12c per word per insertion. Minimum charge for Classified Advertising, \$2.50.

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NOTE TO READERS

Competition is keen in the advertising field. I would suggest, therefore, that when you answer an advertisement appearing in The Farm and Ranch Review that you mention the name of this publication.

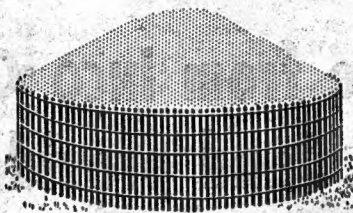
I have the idea that The Farm and Ranch Review is carefully read by its subscribers. It is not like a daily newspaper whose very volume makes comprehensive reading almost impossible. Then the Farm and Ranch Review is usually kept in the home for a considerable length of time. The family generally read it thoroughly.

It will help if you mention this publication when you write to advertisers.

Sincerely,

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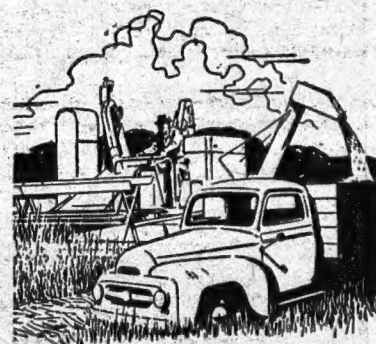


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AWNINGS—TENTS

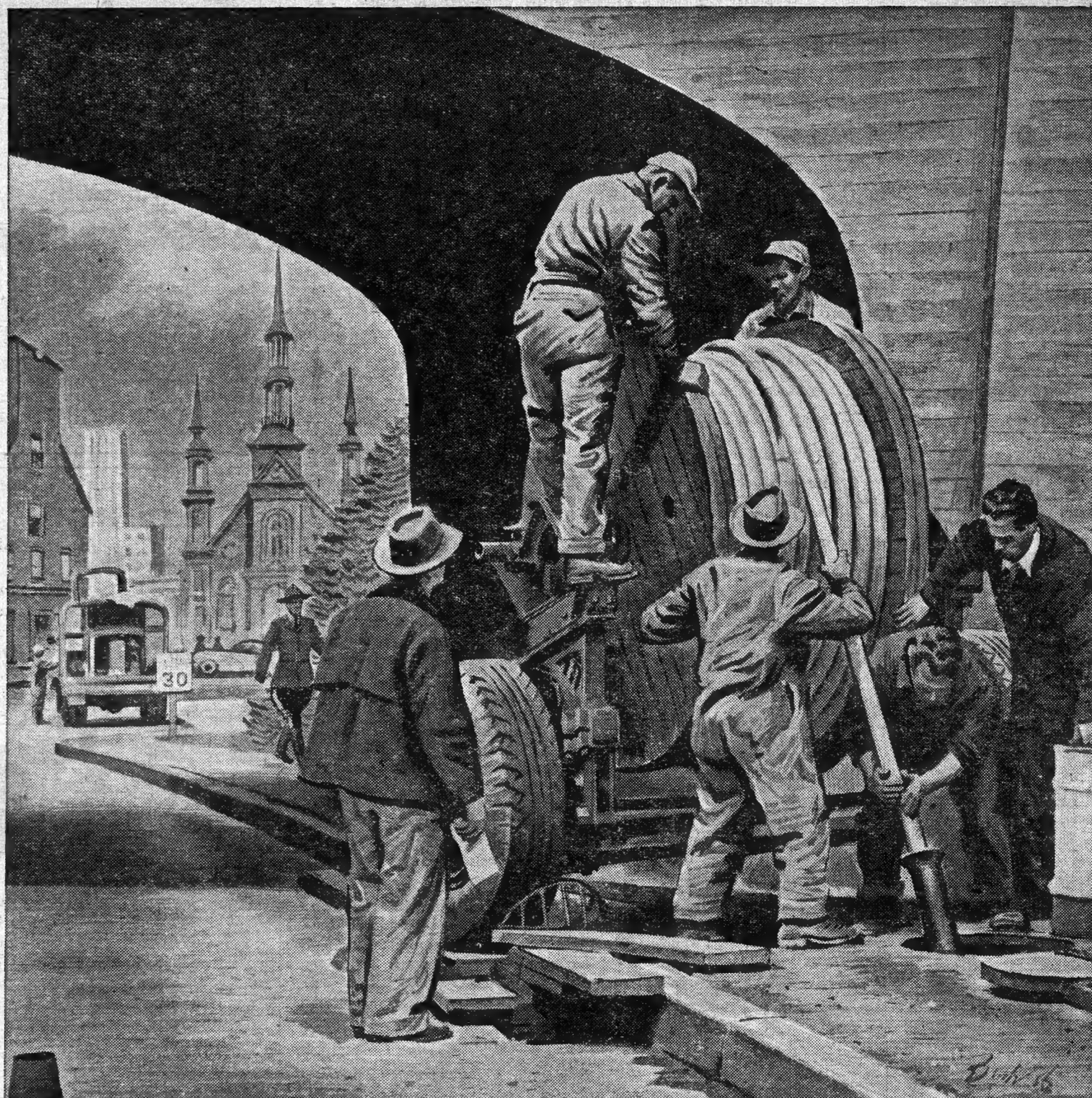
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3. The copper wire and cable goes to power companies where it is installed by Canadian workmen.

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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Unfair Competition In Wheat Selling

THE United States has gone back to the so-called "free market" method of wheat marketing, but with reservations. The domestic producer will still get a farm price of better than \$2.00 a bushel for his wheat. The government will continue its policy of disposing of surpluses in the way of gifts, barter and long term credit, some times up to 40 years. But U.S. grain dealers will be able to buy wheat on the open market and arrange export deals. The difference between what the dealer pays for the wheat and what he gets in the export market will be made up by the U.S. government, not in cash, but in actual wheat. What will happen under such a plan can only be conjectured, but Canadian wheat producers can be certain that it will be to their disadvantage.

The cold fact is that United States' wheat marketing methods have resulted in the most unfair kind of competition for Canada, and its wheat producers. That big and rich republic has been doing its best to gobble up the world trade in wheat, throwing to the winds in the process the usual and accepted methods of carrying on such trade. That Canada has been able to retain a respectable percentage of the export demand for wheat is a credit to the Canadian Wheat Board.

The export of surplus grain is of great concern to Canada and particularly to the prairie provinces. Our grain producers get prices for their production which ranges on the lowest levels in the world. Because of the limited Canadian population, up to 80% of all wheat entering commercial channels must find an outlet in overseas markets.

Canada cannot afford to stand aside meekly and allow the United States to continue to compete so unfairly in the available wheat markets of the world. Mexico had the spunk to deal effectively with United States' methods of marketing surplus cotton. Canada should not supinely accept the unfair competition.

★

The Dangers In Farming

FARMING, and particularly on mechanized farms, is one of the most dangerous occupations. Each year between 80 and 90 or more fatalities occur on the farms in the prairie provinces of Western Canada. If a hundred men were killed in a mine disaster the whole nation would be shocked. But when the fatalities are incurred over a season in farming there is not the same public reaction. But accident insurance rates for those who work on farms is very high.

Governments and various organizations are conducting campaigns calculated to teach safety practices in farm operations, but the toll of death and injury continues. The old adage "familiarity breeds contempt" leads to carelessness. Machines are kept running while mechanical adjustments are being made, youngsters are allowed to drive tractors or ride thereon, the dangerous power

take-off is not handled with the greatest care, tractors with road gears are driven at high speed along highway shoulders, and so on.

In factories workers are protected in every possible manner. Government regulations insist on proper guards being placed on machines and workers are continuously taught safety practices. On the farms the matter of safety is up to the individual and it would seem that most of them are inclined to "take a chance."

The only hope for a diminution of farm accidents seems to rest with education. We think farmer organizations should pay more attention to this matter and a safety program should feature every convention. A serious accident of any kind is a tragedy for the farm family and there are too many accidents happening season after season in Western Canada.

★

Advertising And Agriculture

THE Canadian farming industry is still living in the 19th century as far as advertising goes, while other industries and occupations are spending untold millions of dollars to do a selling job — and getting results.

The 20th century is the age of advertising. Thereby public demand has been increased, sales stimulated and jobs created, while volume output has brought down costs.

The motor car manufacturers sold vehicles to the value of over a billion dollars in Canada last year and they are the greatest advertisers in the nation.

The soft drink manufacturers are substantial advertisers. One firm spent \$13 million in publicizing its products last year. The result is that millions of Canadians increased their intake of soft drinks — water, sugar and flavoring — by a substantial degree.

The farming industry, which provides the food that goes to build healthy men and women — the proteins, the carbohydrates, the vitamins and the trace elements — is niggardly when it comes to spend money to draw public attention to the merits of its products.

Business has proven the value of advertising. Agriculture is in a somewhat different position, but it must learn to use modern methods in presenting its products and interests before the Canadian public.

★

New Tax Rental Plan

THE present tax rental agreement between the federal and provincial government expires next spring. At the recent session of parliament a revised plan was adopted, which provides that each province can impose income taxes at 10% of the federal rate, inheritance taxes at 50% and corporation taxes at 9% of profits. Each province can collect such taxes if it so desires, but the federal government offers to do the job to save ex-

pense and exasperation to taxpayers. If any province undertakes separate collection, the amounts paid by the individual or corporation may be deducted from federal taxation.

To assist the poorer provinces in maintaining a standard of service equal to that of the richer ones, the federal government will make equalization payments totalling \$155,000,000 thereto. To arrive at a basis for such distribution the expected yield of the aforementioned taxes in the two richest provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, were added together and divided by the combined populations and a figure of \$38.39 per capita was reached. The distribution of the \$155,000,000 will bring the per capita revenues of all other provinces up to that figure.

Ontario, being Canada's wealthiest province, will not participate in the distribution. Newfoundland will get \$12,150,000, Prince Edward Island \$3,285,000, Nova Scotia \$17,130,000, New Brunswick \$14,705,000, Quebec \$49,585,000, Manitoba \$14,360,000, Saskatchewan \$22,230,000, Alberta \$18,670,000 and British Columbia \$3,070,000.

Seven of the ten provinces will get more money than if they collected the taxes themselves, so they will fall in line. The biggest "howl" comes from Ontario, but that province has been enriched from the flow of wealth which proceeds from Canada's extremities thereto.

★

Wheat Surplus Due To Mother Nature

MOTHER NATURE has been generous to the grain producers of Canada's prairie provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta — and wheat production this year is estimated at around 473 million bushels. Adding the 527 million bushels carryover thereto gives the huge total of 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat, the surplus of which will be on the lap of the harried Wheat Board.

During the past six years the average annual production of wheat on the wheat belt of the west has been 495,000,000 bushels. In the ten years previous thereto the average annual production was 370,000,000. If production in the past six years had been at the average of the previous ten years there would be no wheat surplus in Canada today.

Historically drouth has been the limiting factor in grain production in the west, but the past six years, with one exception when rust did extensive damage, have witnessed abundant and timely rainfall over most of the vast region, extending a thousand miles across the west, and from the United States border on the south to Fort St. John in the north.

Wheat disappearance in Canada in the 1955-56 crop year was around 470 million bushels — 310 million exports and 160 million for domestic use. That total is around the probable size of the current crop, but the carryover is providing the burden and plugging elevator space.

Canada has too much wheat. If production keeps up at the current clip for many years more the nation will be inundated with wheat.

Great Britain Is In Trouble

GREAT BRITAIN is in a sea of trouble. Egypt seized the Suez canal, over half the ownership of which was vested in the British government. A big British oil company was pushed out of Iran. Cyprians have been fighting a war to dislodge British rule from that island. Great Britain's hold on Singapore and Hong Kong is tenuous.

There are not a few people in Canada who believe the Mother Country is moving steadily into decline, "her moon of grandeur filled, contracts at last." Her industries, they say, are antiquated, her people won't work like the Germans, her exports are dwindling and her sales methods ineffectual.

But Britain should not be written off so easily. The nation has been badly battered by two long and costly wars occurring within a single generation. The accumulated wealth gained by energy and industry over centuries has been dissipated. The last world war alone cost her over \$100 billion dollars. Her supremacy in world banking, insurance and shipping has disappeared and her overseas investments were largely liquidated.

Great Britain is poorer and probably her people are somewhat weary and dispirited, with so little gained for all the tremendous war effort expended. They are taxed for defence double that of other European nations. Nevertheless the British dogged determination and courageous spirit still exists. It was Emerson who wrote, many years ago, "England has seen dark days before; by a kind of instinct she sees a little better on a cloudy day; and in the storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like a cannon."

The British government's holdings in shares of the Suez canal came about as the result of the bankruptcy of the Egyptian government when Disraeli was Prime Minister of Britain, in Queen Victoria's reign. The control of the canal was then considered "Britain's lifeline to India." Now it is Britain's lifeline to the oil of the Near East, as 62% of the nation's vital oil needs come from that source. Oil is vital to Britain's industrial life.

Any serious decline in Britain's financial strength, power and prestige would have a serious effect on the democratic world. Britain today is the bulwark in Europe of the form of democracy which the United States and Canada inherited from her, and which we greatly prize.

Great Britain is also the greatest market in the world for agricultural products from surplus producing nations. Prior to World War 2 she spent over \$5,000,000,000 a year on imported food, or about one-third of her national income. By strenuous efforts she has increased home production but must still import vast quantities of food, including some 180,000,000 bushels of wheat, which concerns Canada greatly. Without the British market a substantial quantity of our wheat, the farmers of the prairie provinces would be in deep trouble.

We are confident, however, that the Mother Country will survive the crises of the present day and continue to fill a great

role in world affairs. The vast experience of her leaders, the staunchness and resourcefulness of her people and their fortitude in times of trial may be relied upon to bring about a resurgent nation.

It was the American author of "The White Cliffs of Dover" who wrote:

"I am American bred.

I have seen much hate here and much to forgive

But in a world where England is finished and dead

I do not wish to live."

★

Canning Time Soliloquy

VEGETABLE and fruit crops are ripe and housewives are busy with the making of pickles and preserves. Canning time is here.

This is the season of the year when mother becomes an alchemist, following an ancient art handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, by faded recipes, written or printed, or by the inspiration of women editors, such as our own Aunt Sal.

With worried yet hopeful mein, the housewife, with flushed face and energetic movements, goes about the business of putting up fruit and vegetables for the winter. Ingredients are carefully measured, the heat attuned to specifications, and samples are carefully tested for flavor.

Mankind can render no help of any value in the process, but can only survey what is going on with an expectant look and a watering of the taste buds. Delicious items are being manufactured to contribute to future meals and he had better not probe too deeply into the culinary secrets. True, the aromas are tantalizing and worthy of comment, but the housewife is pre-occupied in an age-old occupation and resents masculine intrusion. Better leave her to her responsibilities!

★

The Universe We Live In

THE planet Earth looms large to the tribes of human beings who inhabit it. But astronomers assert our earthly habitation, in comparison with the known universe, is about the size of a grain of sand.

Huge celestial bodies whirling in infinite space dwarf our tiny planet and the little solar system of which it is a part.

Most of us hardly dare contemplate the immense universe, because its enormous size and scope make us human beings appear to be so inconspicuous and unimportant.

But we must live our lives and do our best to the useful. We dare not be dismayed by the magnitude of the incalculable universe which surrounds us.

The philosopher, Will Durant, says we are not here to obtain happiness but only to accomplish something.

Maybe he is right. So had better not try to peer too deeply into the

mysteries of astronomy. But we still can admire the beauty of the midnight sky. And then we can go our ways, untroubled by the thoughts of infinity.

★

The Problem Of Small Loans

CANADIAN banks are limited by law to a top interest rate of 6% on loans. Under that restriction the banks, with one exception, have shown a disinterest in the small loan business. The result has been that some 70 small loan companies are operating in Canada, and last year they extended loans to the extent of \$191,000,000. They were able to borrow money relatively cheaply from chartered banks, and loan it out at rates as high as 26% per annum.

At the recent session of parliament an act was passed limiting the interest rate on loans of \$300 and under to 2% a month. For loans from \$300 to \$1,000 the rate fixed was 1% a month and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 ½ of 1% a month.

Whether or not this act can be enforced is problematical, as there appears to be various methods of getting around the regulations. It would appear, however, that there should be some means whereby people in financial trouble can borrow money at reasonable rates.

The logical procedure is for people to finance through their own credit, which can be done through Credit Unions. These are operated on a co-operative basis and at a minimum of expense. They provide a means of saving money as well as loaning it, and do not encourage people to go into debt thoughtlessly and carelessly. Consumer debt in Canada now exceeds \$2,000,000,000. That is a dangerously high figure.

★

EDITORIAL NOTE

The need for highly-trained engineers, technicians and administrative personnel is pressing in Canada and other democratic nations at the present time. Many able young men and women are not in a financial position to receive the required education. The International Nickle Company is providing \$2,500,000 for scholarships and fellowships and this should provide an example to other great Canadian corporations to extend financial help to needy students.

The Farmers' Union of Alberta opened a new \$100,000 headquarters building in Edmonton a few weeks ago. The occasion was marked by a gathering of notables and a program of speeches. F. U. A. president, Arnold W. Platt, was chairman. The addresses eulogized agriculture and its importance to the economy and praised the Farmers' Union and its achievements, but we thought that Lieut.-Governor J. J. Bowlen really hit the target when he said the time is past when the man of the soil can hope to "go it alone" successfully. His honor pointed out that virtually every other major group in the national society is organized and the farmer must do likewise or suffer the consequence. He urged every Alberta farmer to join the Union and take an active part in its operations.

Harvesting By The Onstad Method

By The Editor

H. A. ONSTAD, who operates six sections of land in the Airdrie, Alberta, district, has devised a method of harvesting swathed grain which is economical, efficient and spreads out labor costs.

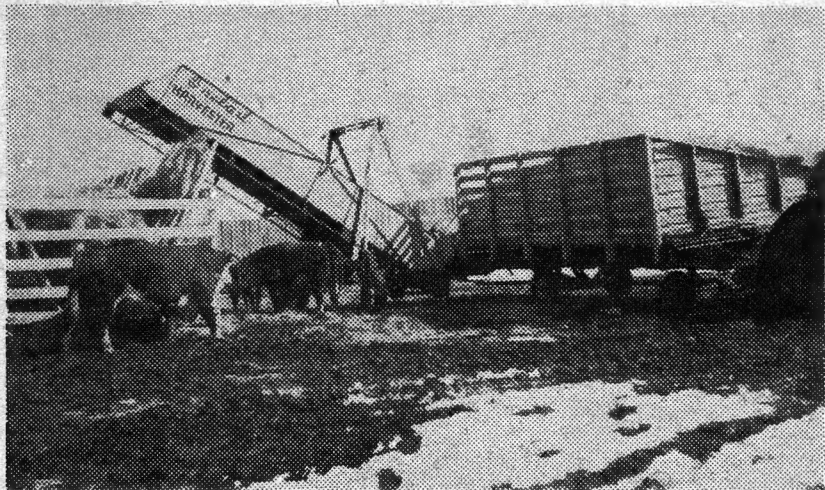
The process provides for the picking up of swaths into racks and then transferring the grain into stacks. The swaths can be picked up when still too moist for the use of the conventional combine, the grain will be matured and kept in good conditions in the stacks, storage congestion and costs will be avoided, and threshing can be done at leisure after the harvest rush is over.

fore it gets frozen, the germination will be greatly improved. Mr. Onstad had oats in the swath in the fall of 1955. He threshed 900 bushels that germinated 98%. Then came rain, snow and heavy frosts and the rest of the grain when threshed germinated only 60%.

When bad weather comes in the autumn the ducks do extensive damage to swathed grain. This is overcome when the swaths are stacked.

The machine can be used for stacking forage crops and also for distributing same to cattle. One man can go out and feed cows without getting off his tractor seat.

The straw stacks provide plenty of



The Onstad Harvesting Combination.

Over the years Mr. Onstad has designed and had constructed the necessary machine and racks to do the job. He now utilizes a stook loader to transfer the swaths to the racks. He believes a simple pick-up is all that is necessary for the job.

The wagons with the loaded racks are pulled alongside the Onstad Harvester, which is located where the stack is to be built, and a clip connects the wagon with elevator. A power take-off on the tractor runs the whole outfit. Carriers move the grain from the wagon on to the elevator, and it is elevated over the top. The combination moves forward slowly to make the stack the desired length. One man on the ground can do any required building of the stack.

Stacking can be started from three to five days after swathing, or a similar length of time after a rain. This saves from ten days to two weeks of the rush season. The straw will be dry enough to absorb any surplus moisture in the grain, which will be permitted to "cure" in the stacks and thus be of better quality and higher grade. Mites will not work in grain in stacks, as in granaries.

Threshing can be done later in the fall or winter and the straw will provide good feed for cattle. They will get the benefit of the chaff and cracked grain, which is lost in conventional combining. The straw will not be dried out and bleached, but will contain the green leaves of plants. The cost will be saved of baling, picking up bales, stacking same and hauling them out for feeding.

A group of farmers with limited acreages can work an outfit on a co-operative basis and be independent of hired labor. One man with an outfit can do custom work.

The problem of storage is a vexatious one for farmers. Elevators are plugged early and constructing farm storage is expensive with the grain liable to go out of condition. Stored in a stack the grain is safe and the storage costs nil.

By getting grain in the stack be-

good bedding for livestock, as well as feed. A good, clean, dry, warm bed makes animals more comfortable and they put on more weight.

Three racks, pick-up and the elevator will cost between \$4,500 and \$5,000, according to estimates received.

H. A. Onstad, more familiarly known as Pat, came to Alberta in 1918, and to the Airdrie district in 1946. He crops about 2,500 acres of his 6 sections and runs around 500 head of livestock, specializing in purebred Herefords.

Canada Packers Report

THE annual report of Canada Packers contains a wealth of information about the Canadian livestock business, as well as a relation of the company's operations and business affairs.

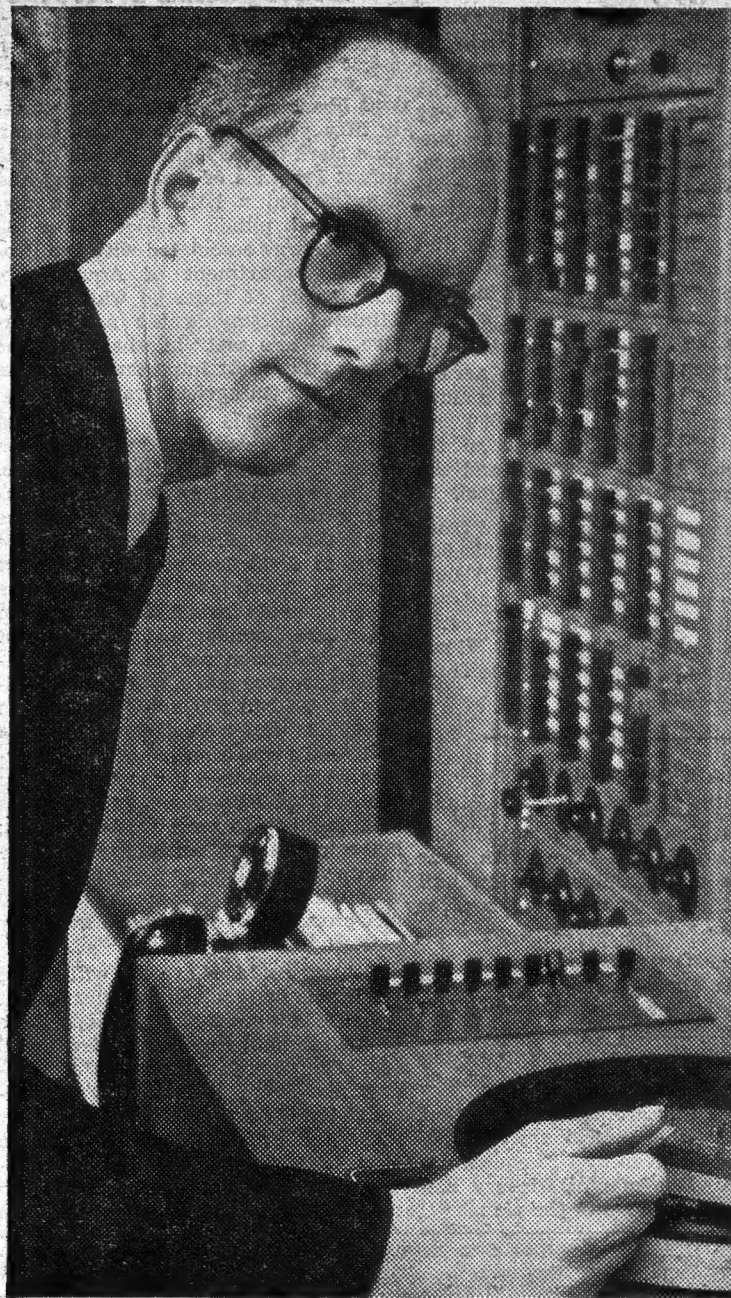
The annual reports of only too many companies consist of a mass of figures interspersed with too scanty information. Canada Packers goes out of its way to simplify its report and make it readable. Such is good public relations.

The company sold \$434,200,000 worth of manufactured products last year, up \$35,700,000, and the highest on record. Its net profit was \$4,745,533 or a trifle over 1% of dollar sales.

President McLean pointed out that cattle slaughterings in Canada rose to 1,702,108 per annum, from 1,284,683. Exports have dropped from over 262 million lbs. in 1950 to a little over 18 million in 1955. Increased Canadian population and consumption has taken up the slack of increased production.

Hog slaughterings in Canada last year increased by 16½%, but exports totalled only 10% of the supply, the Canadian demand taking up the increase in production.

Give me again my hollow tree. A crust of bread and liberty. — Alexander Pope.



Donald Archer is really in tune with the times

High fidelity sound expert Donald Archer says:

"On older phonographs and records you could hear only part of the sound range. Today's 'hi-fi' systems reproduce the lowest and highest notes of the musical scale with startling realism. This modern development has meant great progress in the recording field."

As a family man, Mr. Archer also benefits by continuous progress in another field . . . *life insurance*. Policies are *more flexible* and more adaptable to the needs of individual families.

Today, you can obtain life insurance policies that provide not only basic protection but ready funds for emergencies, also policies for education, for safeguarding your home, for protecting your business and for ensuring your retirement income.

In addition, many restrictions on obtaining life insurance have been removed in recent years.

Moreover, life underwriters, who make life insurance their career, are better trained in the exacting task of helping people select policies that best meet their requirements.

In these and other ways, the life insurance companies in Canada have progressed with the times . . . meeting the needs of people in all walks of life!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

The amount of life insurance owned by Canadians has doubled in the last seven years.

L-356C

More Tractors On Farms

FARM mechanization is increasing throughout the world and the tractor is supplanting the horse and the mule. At the end of 1954 the number of tractors on farms was 7,100,000, according to the International Federation of Agriculture. Russia was not included in that estimate for lack of accurate information.

Farms and the United States and Canada are the most highly mechanized, having 4,778,000 tractors in 1954.

Tractors on European farms increased in numbers from 1,270,000 in 1952 to 1,660,000 in 1954. In Africa, in the same three years tractor numbers increased from 118,000 to 135,000. The Far East saw an increase from 13,000 to 20,000 and the Near East from 49,000 to 55,000.

The horse population declined from 74,700,000 in 1939, to about 59,000,000 as at present, a drop of 15,700,000. The mule population went down from 18,400,000 to 15,000,000 in the same period, a decline of 3,400,000. However, the camel population rose from 7,800,000 to 10,000,000.

HAIL SUPPRESSION

Bowden district on the Calgary-Edmonton line, got a disastrous hailstorm. Crossfield, to the south, was the scene of a similar disaster, hail lying like snow on many fields after a previous night's storm.

The Didsbury district, located between the above areas, escaped hail damage. Farmers there had engaged a hail suppression organization and the machines were busy spraying silver iodide into threatening clouds.

Whether this situation proves that artificial hail suppression works remains to be proven by subsequent experiences. But many Didsbury district farmers believe in the plan.

Hedley Auld's Fifty Years Of Public Service

By GRANT MacEWAN

ONE of Prince Edward Island's big contributions to the New West was Francis Hedley Auld who, exactly fifty years ago this season, began as a clerk in the Dairy Branch of the infant Province of Saskatchewan and thus started a half century of distinguished public service. For 38 years he was associated with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and for 30 of them he was Deputy Minister, occupying the administrative "driver's seat" in what might be seen as the most important period in Saskatchewan agriculture.

Between 1906 when young Auld joined the Department and 1946 when he retired from the Deputy's office, Saskatchewan farms doubled in number; cattle population trebled; horses more than quadrupled and then fell back to 1906 levels; butter output mounted from less than a quarter million pounds from five creameries to 47 million pounds; and the value of farm production soared from an unimpressive two and a half million dollars in 1906 to 500 million dollars in 1946. It was a fast-moving drama and Auld's was a period of public service which spanned the years between the old Red Fife wheat and varieties custom-made to meet western needs; between ox and horse-drawn implements with which the early field work was done, and rubber-mounted and self-propelled kinds which now ply western fields.

Others could share in witnessing the drama of Western agriculture, but only Hedley Auld had the experience of an intimate acquaintance with all of Saskatchewan's ministers of agriculture. From Hon. W. R. Motherwell, the first agricultural minister after the province was formed, to Hon. I. C. Nolle, the present minister, Saskatchewan has had eleven ministers in office and with every one

of them, Dr. Auld served for some period of time as deputy. That in itself is quite a record and if he ever decides to tell the inside story about service under eleven ministers, representing three political parties, he can be assured of an attentive audience.

Saskatchewan was a long way from the little home farm at Cove Head on Prince Edward Island where Hedley Auld was born, and to most folk round about, there wasn't much reason for leaving the relative comfort and security of "The Island". There the Aulds lived for generations after coming from Scotland. Perhaps the first Aulds were Vikings who settled on Scottish shores and left an imprint upon ancient clans. One will

Minister Motherwell was concerned, and promotions came quickly.

In December of the year in which Mr. Motherwell hired him, the young man was asked to organize the new Bureau of Statistics and direct it. While he was working to place this infant branch of government on its feet, he was living at Regina's Y.M.C.A., sharing a room with another young fellow who was to make agricultural and political history; his name was John Bracken and he was superintendent of Fairs and Institutes. For both men there were important changes just ahead.

Variety of Experience

The University of Saskatchewan was taking shape, with a controversial College of Agriculture sharing a cen-



Dr. F. Hedley Auld, Fifty Years of Service.

encounter the theory that the MacDonalds trace to "Mac Don Auld" or son of Don Auld. In any case, Robert Auld and family came from Ayrshire to Prince Edward Island nearly two hundred years ago, to enjoy the freedoms of the new world.

Francis Hedley Auld was born on June 14, 1881; he was part of the fourth generation of the family on Canadian soil, and a P.E.I. farm was a good training in economy and perspective. He attended Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, graduated in 1899, and taught school for a time at the munificent salary of \$225 a year. The size of the salary may have had something to do with his decision to go west.

Boarded With Motherwell

In 1902, at the age of 21, young Auld arrived on the prairies. His rail ticket read "to Edmonton", but he broke his journey to visit a brother teaching at Abernethy and, incidentally, boarding at the farm home of W. R. Motherwell who was destined to a role in agricultural statesmanship. The result of stopping at that point was a complete change of plans and the young Maritimer never did get to Edmonton. On a recommendation from Mr. Motherwell, the lad took a job in a local store—sold soap, beans, baking soda and gingham and remained at that work for three years.

Either the young clerk or the owner of the store proposed that they form a partnership to sell real estate at Saskatoon. It seemed like a good idea because Saskatoon was booming, but it didn't materialize. By this time, Mr. Motherwell was in the first Provincial Legislature and appointed Minister of Agriculture. He invited Auld to accept a position in the Dairy Branch. A. W. Wilson was the Dairy Commissioner and Hedley Auld was the rest of the branch staff. But there is reason to believe that the new clerk was a marked man as far as

trical position beside the College of Arts and Science. It was President Walter Murray's idea to place agriculture at the centre of things and Agricultural Minister Motherwell accepted the proposal and agreed to release any of his key men in the department who might be needed in the search for staff. W. J. Rutherford went to become Dean of Agriculture; John Bracken to be Professor of Field Husbandry and T. N. Willing to be Professor of Natural History. Hedley Auld followed John Bracken as superintendent of Fairs and Institutes and almost at once, in 1910, accepted the invitation to become the first Director of Extension at the University. Again he was organizing a department, the purpose of which was to bring some of the benefits of the University to the people in other parts of the province. It was while he occupied the University post that Hedley Auld married Elizabeth Smith of Nelson, B.C., and through the years that followed he had the benefit of her loyalty and support.

Between 1906 and 1946, there was just one break in the continuity of Auld's public service. It came in 1912 when he went to the Mooney Seed Company of Regina, largest dealers of Marquis wheat, then a very new variety. There was a big challenge about distribution of good seed at that time but Mr. Motherwell was still Minister of Agriculture, and in 1914 he persuaded Hedley Auld to return to handle the government statistics and at the same time organize the province's Debt Adjustment Bureau. When there was a task in departmental organization, thoughts always turned to Auld, it seemed. But World War I was raging and changes were the order of the day. A. F. Mantle who was Deputy Minister of Agriculture, went to war in 1915 and Hedley Auld was asked to be Acting Deputy. In the next year, Major Mantle was killed in action and the Acting Deputy became Deputy.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

For the next 30 years, Deputy Minister Auld's wise leadership became increasingly important to Saskatchewan's basic industry. Ministers of agriculture would come and ministers of agriculture would go, but the continuing deputy minister kept the departmental ship on a straight course, difficulties notwithstanding. Two periods of world war, drought years, depression and a score of unusual emergencies added to the problems of administration in the province's pulsating farming industry and everybody agreed that climatic moods made Saskatchewan's agriculture the most difficult in all of Canada to guide.

The Years of Trouble

Most trying experiences in his thirty years as deputy were in the 30's when drought produced conditions resembling famine and depression moved in to multiply the hardships. The climax came in 1937 when the average wheat yield in the Province of Saskatchewan was 2½ bushels per acre and feed shortage made it necessary for farmers and ranchers to liquidate herds at the ruinous prices of one and two cents a pound for cattle. Feed and seed relief became government responsibilities, and Dr. Auld's department carried the major part of the administrative burden. Many times there were feed emergencies demanding government action; there were grasshopper invasions, outbreaks of disease in farm animals, marketing difficulties and so on. And always those agricultural workers called upon to carry out the emergency policies were thankful that their team had a captain with the stability, the patience and the judgment of Dr. Auld. When all other workers attending a conference became excited, the "Chief" was still cool and thoughtful.

In 1920 he served as secretary for the Better Farming Commission and in 1928, for the Royal Grain Commission headed by Mr. Justice Brown. He filled scores of posts in and beyond Regina — president of Regina Exhibition, president of Regina Rotary Club, grand master of Grand Masonic Lodge of Saskatchewan, and all the while holding high offices in the Y.M.C.A., the church, Cancer Society and Red Cross.

It was appropriate that the man who was the first Director of University Extension and had served the province so long and well, should be honored by the University, and, in 1936, the University of Saskatchewan conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. That University action was popular and in 1943, Dr. Auld was named a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. In 1946 he became a Member of the Order of the British Empire, "for meritorious services as Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan."

Ever loyal to the Provincial University, Dr. Auld was elected to the University Senate in 1914, and three years later, following the death of Mr. Justice Donald Maclean, he became Chancellor of the University, the high office he continues to fill. Just as the North West Territories seemed a forbidding distance from Cove Head, so the University Chancellorship represented a new pinnacle for the lad who started out on a small Prince Edward Island farm. He was the first agriculturist to fill the office of Chancellor in Saskatchewan and in filling it, brought credit and dignity to it.

Active and Useful Life

Following his retirement from the Department in 1946, there were many splendid tributes from across Canada. From his staff there was a mantle clock and a Kenderdine painting of

the Qu'Appelle Valley. They made him a life member of this organization and that one and on June 14, 1947, the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon was the scene of a monster banquet to honor the Aulds. Thirty-one provincial and federal organizations, mostly agricultural in character, were represented and there was a presentation of a purse containing \$500. The sentiment was uniformly fine; Dr. Frank Greaney's tribute was rather typical: "Farmers and professional agriculturists alike owe you a very great debt. Few men now living have contributed as much to the betterment of our Canadian agriculture."

"Mr. Deputy" retired from the Department of Agriculture in 1946, but not from useful service. He was just dropping one task to take on another or several others, it seemed. Nobody summed up his post-retirement contributions better than Dr. W. P. Thompson, giving his president's re-

port for the University of Saskatchewan for the year 1953-54: "... it is difficult to imagine a more active and useful life than his in view of his work for the University, the Cancer Society, the Red Cross and other enterprises, as well as his writings."

Dr. Hedley Auld, making his home in Regina, has pride in what Saskatchewan has achieved in the even half century since he became a provincial public servant. He has every reason to have. The agricultural people held his loyalty and when members of his big and devoted staff assembled for a farewell banquet on that 27th of December, 1946, his parting message was very clear: "Make Saskatchewan farm homes permanent."

Canadian farmers are still substantial employers of labor. Their 1955 wage bill was \$161,678,000. The farmers of the four western provinces paid

\$90,000,000, or over half of the Canadian total.

British grain producers' guaranteed prices for the 1956-57 crop year: wheat, per bushel, \$2.27; rye, \$1.63; barley, \$1.57; oats, \$1.00. Wheat is down 3c from last year, oats up 7c, and barley up 9c. The price for wheat mounts every two months until it reaches \$2.44 in the May-June period. The purpose is to spread deliveries. This does not apply to the prices of other grains.

HOPEFUL

A young couple asked the minister to marry them immediately following the Sunday morning service. When the time came the pastor announced, "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony please step forward."

There was a stir and 13 women and one man walked up to the altar.

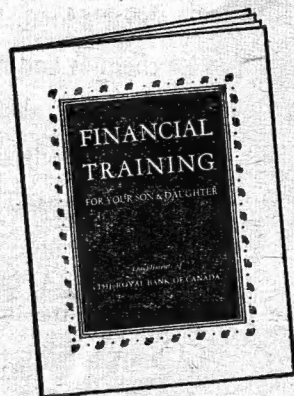


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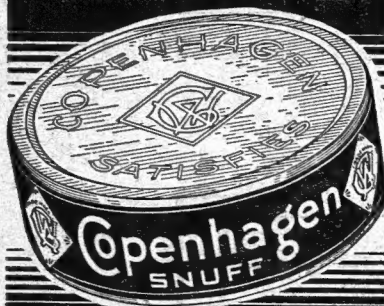
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COPENHAGEN



**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**

The Turkey Queen

By AUDREY PATON

HERE in this beautiful valley, I met a queen. This was several years ago. I still remember the thrill it gave me. She was not royalty, nor was she a teenager. She was the former queen of the turkey raisers, not only of Alberta but of all Canada. She is Mrs. W. A. Freeman of Ardenode. Her step belies her early eighties.

Mrs. Freeman got her start in turkeys, in what some may say a worldly way. She won a trio at a raffle. She was totally inexperienced with poultry. That was her start. The poult were raised the good old Mother Nature way.

The Beau Desire Ranch was the setting for the turkey raising. This cattle ranch consisted of twenty-eight sections. The cattle were shipped not by the carload but by the train load. This big beautiful ranch where cattle used to graze on the rolling prairie, has been sold, section by section, and is now a grain producing land.

This turkey raising project took place in the late twenties and early thirties. The sheds and big barns formerly used for cattle were then used for the turkeys. When several weeks old they were put out to graze in the prairie wool. I am told this was a beautiful sight to see. A creek ran through the barnyard, this one factor that contributed to the turkey raising success.

Mrs. Freeman's flock of three thousand birds were brought in, in the fall. Wheat, oats and corn did the fattening job. She said, "during the summer it was all turkey business — no trips to the mountains or resorts."

This project was observed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and an account of it was included in publicity material distributed by its Department of Natural Resources, and distributed to many countries. Due to this advertising Mrs. Freeman sold eggs all over the world. Her "fan mail" averaged sixty letters a day.

In the C.P.R. booklet there was a picture of Mrs. Freeman holding Dempsey in her arms. Dempsey was a huge turkey tom. During the thirties when money was "awful tight", Mrs. Freeman would get letters complaining about the lack of "green stuff" and telling of the keen desire to raise turkeys. If the preaching of poverty seemed real, she would pack and parcel a setting, pay the postage and mail it.

Then came the day when the Fox Film Company came out and "shot" the turkey queen and her marvelous flock. The family were notified of the date of preview, in the Palace Theatre, Calgary. Mrs. Freeman, her daughter, Mrs. Bergren, and family attended. They were so excited about seeing the flock, a second trip was necessary to see the queen toting grain to her flock of pets.

Cyprus is only 40 miles offshore from Turkey and controls the approaches thereto, and is 500 miles from Greece.

Moose Mountain Livestock Asso.

THE Moose Mountain Livestock Association, a non-profit organization, has enlarged its stockyards at Arcola, Sask., and anticipate larger sales this fall. Thirty more pens have been added and 1,500 cattle can now be handled.

Loading and unloading facilities have been enlarged and water made available in all alleys.

This organization, although only in its second year, shows promise of being one of the largest feeder and stocker sales in the province. The fact that Arcola is situated two to four hundred miles closer to eastern points, thus a saving on freight, is an incentive to buyers to come here.

Two sales will be held this fall. The first one on October 10th. J. R. Blackstock has again been engaged as auctioneer.

Another feature that will be of interest to many people is that all outstanding calves will be selected and sold separately so that 4H club boys and girls can procure good stock.

Cattle will be graded in car lots in cases where owners ask for such. On the other hand if sellers want their cattle sold separately they can do so.

Persons wishing to sell stock at this sale should contact the Secretary and avoid any possibility of being left out. —T. H. McLellan.

The old narrow trails where two democrats could pass without colliding are happily being replaced by splendid wide highways on which three or four cars can collide at any one time.



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Rugby Players Visit Red Cross Hospital



WHEN the football season rolls around each year the little folks in the Red Cross Crippled Children's hospital in Calgary look forward to a visit from players in either Calgary or visiting teams. The youngsters follow the games via radio and have their own "heroes". It is remarkable how interested the players become and the tenderness they display to the small patients.

The above picture, left to right, shows the following Stampeder players, with little patients in their arms, as follows: Bryan Burnthorne, tackle, from Tulane University, New Orleans; with Ricky of Leduc; Tony Pajackowski, guard, of the Verdun, Que., Comets with Carolynn, of Mayerthorpe; and Earl Lunsford, fullback, of A. & M. University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, with David, of Magrath.

The Lacombe Hog Is For Cross Breeding

WHEN Rt. Hon. James Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, remarked in the house of commons that he had grave doubts whether the Lacombe hog is any better than the Yorkshire, he aroused widespread interest among hog producers throughout Canada, and also ruffled feelings among some of the specialists who had worked to produce the new species.

A Canadian Press writer from Ottawa put a despatch on the wire saying that "somewhere along the road the Lacombe ran into trouble... scientists would not talk about it. Some federal officials suggested the main problem was to get Yorkshire breeders to switch over to the Lacombe. They said the switch over would be a costly operation. The Yorkshire has proved to be a valuable hog for 200 years. Perhaps the Lacombe was just an upstart with no future."

All of which showed a lack of knowledge as to the purposes in the development of the Lacombe hog and the real results obtained to date. What the experimenters sought was not a competitor for the York hog, but an animal suitable to cross therewith, and to produce from the cross a high type of bacon hog. Superintendent Stothart, of the Lacombe Experimental farm has made that statement time and again. So has W. H. Mead, Alberta's livestock commissioner, and others of similar standing and well acquainted with what has been done in producing the Lacombe.

Dr. H. C. Goulden, director federal experimental farms, said that scientists at the Lacombe farm believe the Lacombe is the answer to better bacon. The intention was to produce a vigorous, fast-growing hog to cross with the long, lean York, the offspring of which can utilize the hybrid vigor which is prevalent in cross breeding. The Lacombe hog, he said, is for no other purpose than cross breeding. The new hog is the result of seven years selection and carries the blood of the Danish Landrace, 50%, Berk-

shire 23% and Chester White, 22%. Offspring have averaged 5 lbs. heavier than Yorks at 8 weeks and the average litter has been 10 pigs.

HOGS

The supply of hogs in Canada this year is estimated at 8,137,00 by the Dominion bureau of statistics. That is a decline of 807,000 from the 8,944,000 — 1955 hog population.

The U.S. 1956 fall pig crop, on the basis of expected farrowings, will total 35 million head, 8% down from last year. The total estimate of the U.S. 1956 pig crop is 88,100,000, also down 8% from 1955.

In Canada the spring and fall pig crops balance fairly evenly in numbers. In the U.S.A. the spring pig crop is usually 60% of the total.

In both Canada and the United States litters farrowed from Dec. 1 to May 31 are classed as the "spring pig crop". Those farrowed from June 1 to Nov. 30 are called the "fall pig crop".

Only about 10% of Canada's pork production is exported. Such exports are mostly choice products which command a higher price, and all the country's exports go to the United States.

MAN OF HIS WORD

A commercial traveller was marooned in a farmhouse when the Red river was in flood. In the morning as he was looking out the window on the swirling waters surrounding the house, he noticed a straw hat moving back and forth on the water. "What makes that straw hat move in such a strange way?" he asked the farmer wife.

"It must be grandpa," came the reply. "I heard him say last night that he would mow the lawn this morning in spite of hell or high water."

Look how gasoline prices have stayed down



In these days of high and rising prices, what's happened to the price of gasoline?



Let's compare wholesale gasoline prices with the government's general wholesale price index.



Since 1935-1939, prices in general have risen 120%.



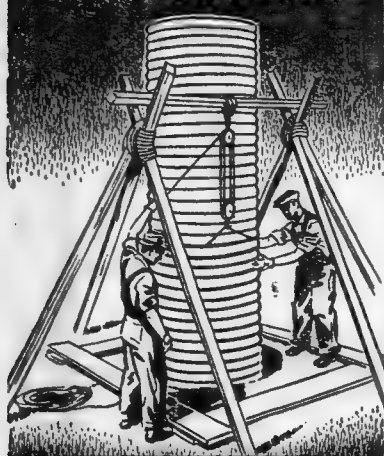
In the same period, gasoline has gone up only 38%.

Gasoline prices have gone up less than one-third as much as wholesale prices in general.



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DAIRYING

The United Kingdom is the best customer for New Zealand butter and next comes Czechoslovakia.

Denmark has launched an extensive advertising campaign in Great Britain to increase the sale of Danish dairy products.

Norway's cow population is on the decrease, but production per animal has risen, the average being 5,784 lbs. per cuw.

Cattle from India produce less heat than European breeds and so can withstand hot weather better.

Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor of Ayrshires were awards won by Bonnie Brook farm, Brooks, Alta., at the Calgary Exhibition. A. L. Young & Sons are proprietors.

Cows that produce 350 lbs. of butterfat a year should have 4 to 5 weeks dry period before calving. Higher producing cows should have a longer period.

At Cornell University it was demonstrated that milking time can be saved by stepping up the vacuum on the milking machines. Best results were obtained when the vacuum was set at 15 inches.

The first recorded deliveries of milk in cities were made twice a day. Ice was expensive and milk would not keep. The keeping qualities of modern milk are such that in most cities it could be delivered weekly — if the customer had refrigerator facilities to store a week's supply.

DAIRY CATTLE NUMBERS

Milk cows on Canadian farms as at June 1 last totalled 3,348,000. Eastern Canada had 2,448,000 and the west 900,000 — B.C., 102,000; Alberta, 315,000; Saskatchewan, 280,000, and Manitoba, 201,000.

This information is from the Dominion bureau of statistics.

HELPFUL WIFE

A millionaire was asked how he came to make his self-made fortune and he gave full credit to his wife.

"In what way did she help?" he asked.

"If you want the whole truth," replied the wealthy man, "I was curious to find out if there was any income she couldn't live beyond."

Ayrshire Shows

THE Alberta Ayrshire Breeders' Club promoted two Red and White shows this year. The first one at Red Deer on August 3rd and the second at Olds, August 10th. This was the first attempt at a Red and White show at Olds.

Andy Young, of Brooks, judged at Red Deer, where over 60 entries were shown. Richards Bros. took first and grand champion with their bull, Glen-garry Pansys Burton, and reserve with their yearling bull, Woodlands Pansys Burton. Art Gillespie had first in junior bull calf with Woodlands Daintys Burton.

In the aged cows, Richards had first with that wonderful old cow, Woodlands Bluebell 11th, and they also had first in three-year-old cows with Woodlands Daisy 5th.

Two years in milk: 1, Richards; 2, Art Gillespie.

Two years dry: 1, Richards; 2, Art Anderson.

Senior yearling: 1 and 2, Richards Bros.; 3, W. J. Richards.

Junior yearling: 1, Richards Bros.; 2, Geo. Longeway; 3, Billy Edgar.

Senior calf: 1, Billy Edgar; 2, Richards Bros.; 3, E. S. Longeway.

Junior calf: 1, Art Anderson; 2, Geo. Longeway; 3, Richards Bros.

Senior grand female: Richard Bros. on Woodlands Daisy 5th and reserve grand to the same place on Woodlands Bluebell 11th.

Junior champion female to Billy Edgar on Lady Eileen and junior reserve to Richards Bros.

The group placings are as follows: Breeders' herd: 1, Richards Bros.; 2, Art Anderson; 3, Art Gillespie. Senior get of sire: 1, Richards Bros.; 2, Gillespie; 3, Gillespie. Junior get of sire: 1, Richards; 2, Anderson; 3, Gillespie. Progeny of dam: 1, Richards; 2, Anderson; 3, Gillespie; 4, G. Longeway.

In the Olds show, there were 41 animals entered by 7 exhibitors. Owen Richards, of Red Deer, was the judge. For a first attempt at a Red and White show at this point, the results were very gratifying. Again the day was very fine for an outdoor show, and the spectator interest very keen.

In the aged bull class first and championship went to Andy Fletcher, with second going to Robt. Davidson.

In the bull calf class, first to Geo. Longeway; second to R. Davidson, and third to A. Gillespie. G. Longeway reserve champion bull.

Aged cow class: 1, Mrs. M. Tait; 2, A. Fletcher; 3, Jim Thomson.

Two-year-old heifer: 1, A. Anderson; 2, J. Thomson; 3, R. Davidson.

Yearling heifer: 1, A. Anderson; 2,

J. Thomson; 3, J. W. Notley.

Heifer calf: 1, A. Anderson; 2, Clarence Longeway; 3, A. Fletcher; 4, J. Notley.

Only one group class, graded herd: 1, J. Thomson; 2, J. W. Notley.

The Alberta Ayrshire Breeders' Club considers these Red and White shows a very worth-while effort in stimulating interest in Ayrshire cattle.

AYRSHIRE PRODUCTION

Several outstanding milk production records were made in July by Ayrshire cows.

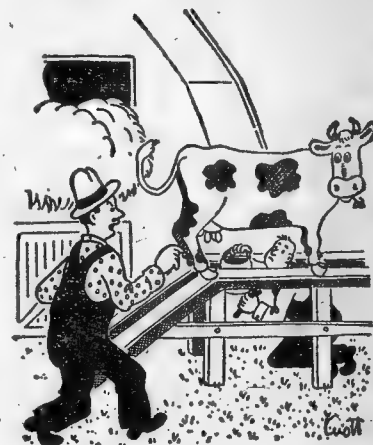
The high record of the month was made by Bluevale Mary Ruth 2nd, owned by T. R. MacBlain, Langley Prairie, B.C. She produced 752 pounds of fat from 14,637 pounds of milk, testing 5.14% as a mature cow. This is 190% of Breed Class Average in fat production. She is type classified "Excellent".

The other class leaders from British Columbia were Lyardon Ella owned by William McFaul & Son, Sardis, who produced 11,972 pounds of milk, 572 pounds of fat testing 4.78% in 305 days as a senior four-year-old.

Pioneer Kabul Galina owned by A. L. Young, Brooks, was the leading senior four-year-old with a record of 12,960 pounds of milk, 553 pounds of fat testing 4.27%.

The leading junior three-year-old in the 365-day division was Irvine Jesters Grace, owned by Thomas Selph & Son, Vegreville. She produced 10,883 pounds of milk and 415 pounds of fat.

First aid, correctly administered, may save a life or prevent further injury in case of accident. First-aid training will teach the proper action to be taken until the arrival of medi-



"No! No! Baxter — you don't drain her like you do the tractor."

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Champion Ayrshire Bull, owned by Richards Bros., Red Deer, Alberta.



The New Red Deer Sanctuary

By KERRY WOOD

HARVEST time is the fruition of the year, a reckoning time for country folk. And it has been a season of mixed blessings, for the farmer as well as for the naturalist who writes for farmers. Many a man had his crop hailed out, others have reaped enough to get by for another year and promise themselves that next season will be better, while a few lucky ones have bumper crops of products that will sell. The naturalist remembers dead hawks on a country road, good hawks that deserved protection instead of a .22 bullet through the heart. He remembers a day at a sanctuary when bird-boxes had been ripped down by vandals and burned in a bonfire.

But there are good things too. Chief of these is that the farm municipality in my home district has just created a nature park on ten acres of river-side land. It is a beautiful spot, well grown with gracious trees of spruce, poplar, birch, and the lacy fronds of tamarack in the swamp at the foot of the hill. Those tamaracks shade some rare flowers, such as white lady-slippers, calypso and fly-spot orchids, oddities like Arctic raspberry, twin-flowers, and the beautiful bog winter-green. The river flows nearby, the blue waters pulsing along in a singing way that delights the ear. Sand-pipers bob on the shore, herons haunt the meadow shallows, Canada geese preen on a moated gravel bar, while a pair of arrow-winged peregrines nested on a cliff bank next the park. In June you can hear the flute song of the hermit thrush and the bubbling melodies of kinglets, while in August our family went there to pick saskatoons and shared the patch with chipmunks, red squirrels, and a loud whistling woodchuck.

This area is hallowed by history, for the Reverend Rundle came here in 1841. He was the first missionary of any church to reach the land that has since become the province of Alberta. The chubby little Englishman who carried a cat on his horse as he bounced inexpertly across the parklands visited this new park site because a large Cree camp was nearby.

The chief of that camp was Maskepetoon, probably the finest Indian who ever lived in the west. Maskepetoon forgave the Blackfoot who had murdered his father, also the fellow tribesman who killed Maskepetoon's only son, and time and again this noble Indian carried a flag of truce into the territory of his tribal enemies to sue for peace between the warring factions. An outstanding warrior as a young man, he changed to a peace-maker and finally died a martyr to that cause. Shot in the back while negotiating a truce, Maskepetoon's body was hacked to quarters and then dragged in the dust behind the Blackfoot horses to demonstrate that tribe's contempt for peace. Today we have almost forgotten the noble Cree who was the special convert of the beloved MacDougall team of missionaries, and who gave the mantle of friendship to Robert Rundle at the Cree camp near this lovely hillside that the municipal councillors have created a nature sanctuary.

What change will the sanctuary status make?

Chiefly, it will guarantee that the place will be preserved in its natural beauty for all times to come. Perhaps a few picnic tables and benches will be placed there for the use of family parties and school class outings, and no doubt a multi-roomed martin box will decorate a pole at the edge of the hill where once an Indian was buried. One M.D. councillor suggested that a well be drilled, while there may be need of a little fencing

to keep young toddlers away from the cliff edge. There will be a name sign—I'm hoping that the park will be named in honor of the Indian peace-maker, with something of that chief-tain's history detailed on a plaque.

But for the most part the place will be left as it is right now, an unspoiled beauty spot where birds and animals, flowers and trees will be protected from now on.

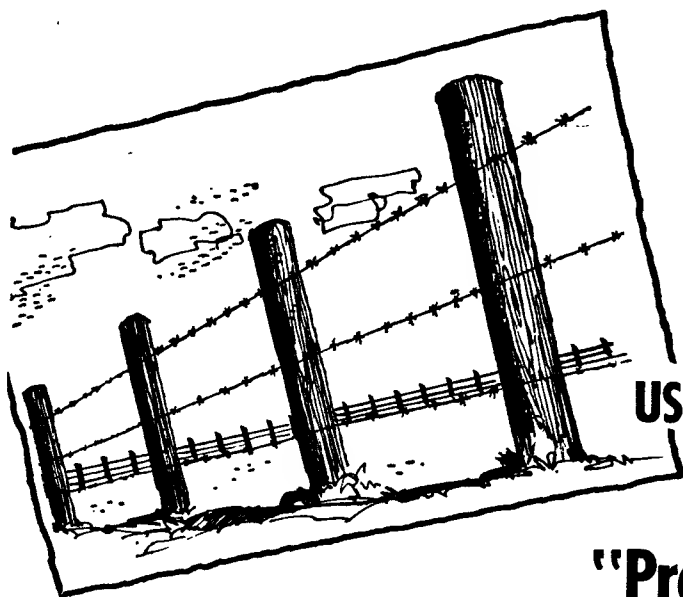
"We need more of these parks," said the councillor who brought me the good news of the by-law creating the new sanctuary.

How right he was! How quickly our western beauty spots have disappeared during recent years, many of them cleared and ploughed to make way for crops and progress. Mourning doves used to nest where a supermarket now stands in our town; the warbling song of the rose-breasted grosbeak came down from the tall trees that have recently been cut down to make way for a parking lot.

An oil well's horse-head pump goes up and down, bringing dark wealth from deep under the spot where once a meadowlark nested. A broad farm highway has caused the destruction of a picnic spot alongside a river bridge where generations of farmers gathered for summer outings, and thus another beauty spot has gone forever.

We need to save some of the good things of forest and hill, streamside and meadow. A beaver pond area makes a fine sanctuary; so does a prominent landmark that has some historic significance, such as our new park's connection with Maskepetoon and the Reverend Rundle. Picnickers have a habit of seeking out scenic sites; some of these should be saved for the use of future families.

So let us cheer the good work of the M.D. councillors who have just set aside ten acres of parkland that may honor an Indian peace-maker.



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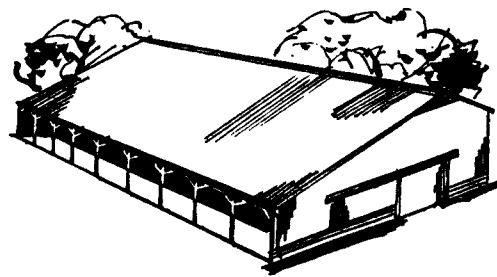
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Adventures in Bee Keeping

By M. B. EVANS

WE are veterans in the beekeeping business now, but the first time we ever went down to the station to pick up the bees we were as green as the spring grass. However, our hankering for a little more sweetening than the sugar ration then allowed, and a blind faith in Gene Stratton Porter's book, *The Keeper of The Bees*, led us into the venture. We've never regretted keeping bees, but we definitely did go off that particular Stratton Porter book!

Since we hardly knew the difference between a queen bee and a "super" we enrolled in the local beekeepers' association and took in the meeting called before the expected arrival of the packages from the south. We discovered, in the company of several other new beekeepers, that there were many puzzling things to be pondered over in this business. One of these puzzling things was the expression on the Bee-Man's face as he manfully coped with the enthusiasm of the new members.

He was the Bee-Man, having kept bees for years, long before any shortage of sugar set the rest of us thinking in terms of sweet stuff. We looked upon him as the fountainhead of all bee knowledge, and bombarded him with questions, answering them with our own theories before he could say anything. As I recall it we all talked too brightly, too confidently and altogether too much!

We had, of course, read up on bees. But as any apiarist can tell you there is a vast difference between quietly "reading up" on bees and actually handling bees. Guided by our little booklet we selected a site for the beeyard and set up the hives on a sunny little spot, set around with a poplar bluff on three sides, opening out to the east on a clover field. After we had everything in place we looked upon the set-up and pronounced it

good; one of the few things on which we have not had to revise our first opinion.

The Perfect Insects

Mindful that bees are, to quote erstwhile favorite author Gene Stratton Porter, the "perfect insect" we aimed to treat ours with care. No rough stuff for us, no siree! When they arrived, all quietly buzzing in their cages they were duly admired then installed in their new home. We did not understand that there are many hazards in spring hiving and so were spared the anxiety we now experience, since learning about supercedure, dwindling, loss of queens, etc.

That first spring we never thought that but of course our bees would settle down and start working for us right away. Hadn't we provided them with everything bees could want? Didn't we hover over them every day nearly bursting with pride and awe as we watched these winged marvels that were going to solve the sugar shortage for us?

Regularly we went through the hives searching for "queen cells", not always sure that this one or that one really was a queen cell, but giving it a good poke with the old chisel anyway just to be sure. We had gathered that it simply "wasn't done" to have one's bees swarm on one. At the meeting called by the Beeman to see it all the new members were getting along all right and had all the supplies they needed, we vied with each other in praise of our bees.

Never had there been such bees! So busy, so quiet, so easy to handle! "Never wear gloves!" we proudly declared. "Why, I went right through the hive shirt sleeves rolled up, no veil, no gloves," said another "new boy," "didn't have any trouble at all?" and he beamed around the gathering. No doubt about it, it was a cinch, this beekeeping business. Here we were, brand new at the job and practically had the bees eating

out of our hand. One just needed the knack for it. We felt sorry for those poor fellows who didn't have the knack.

Thus we were till one sunny day when we went out to the bee-yard to make the usual inspection. Casually dressed and followed by sundry rather fearful neighbors and kids who, despite our assurance, insisted on keeping what they considered a safe distance behind us. We rebuked them for their nervousness and proceeded to demonstrate our knack for bees. We gently removed the cover of the first hive.

Rebellion of the Bees

What followed in that peaceful Eden, sweet with the smell of honey, might well be described as *Bedlam Unlimited*. Frantic appeals for help were couched in language that would have made Stratton Porter shudder. Several names were used in vain. Our friends were busy breaking speed records in an effort to keep ahead of the Brown Bombers. We were left to cope as best we could.

Safely in the house at last we tried to figure out what had happened. Why had our little winged friends so suddenly turned berserk? We hadn't done anything! At this point we were reminded by one who quotes from *The Keeper of the Bees* every time the subject of bees come up, that, according to Gene Stratton Porter, bees can tell immediately if one has been living a Clean Life or the Dark Opposite. "Was all well with our soul?" she queried.

Mournfully we applied mud to the eye and considered the question. Did we reek of sin any more than usual? Before we really got down to it, however, one of the victims reported contact with the Beeman. "It's the honey flow," he says, "everybody's having trouble." We heaved a gusty sigh of relief and postponed the soul-searching for more formal times, like Sundays and Christmas. It was a comfort, also, to know that we were not alone in the bee blitz.

At the next meeting it was a considerably chastened lot of beekeepers that the Beeman greeted. That puzzling smile flickered over his face as first one and then another of us detailed our difficulties and the solutions thereof. Despite the weekly inspections there had been considerable swarming. Listening to the buzz of talk around the room one had a vivid mental picture of a district over which swarms of bees took off while their owners phoned in frantic pursuit of them. While one was phoning his neighbor that a swarm of bees had come from that direction someone would dash in to yell, "the bees have swarmed!"

The Reward of Efforts

In the excitement most of us forgot how to re-hive the bees. We just knew they had to be put back in the hive somehow or other. We learned however, that one does not re-hive a swarm by putting it down in front of the vacated homestead and then with the help of sheets of paper push them back into the hive in a stubborn effort to make them "go back to whar they come from!" There was never a repeat performance of this particular stunt but it worked, that time to the amused amazement of the professional beekeepers.

Despite similar experiences we amateurs got through our first season very well and felt fully repaid when our first honey crop was harvested. Not until some seasons later were we able to really understand how lucky we had been that first year. It was then too that we understood that smile of the Beeman that had so puzzled us that first season. We wear it

ourselves now when someone tasting the lovely, white honey opines he'll get a few bees. Nothing to it, is there? Let the bees work all summer and we have honey all winter."

Recognize it, beekeepers?

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

Vitamin D prevents rickets and helps to develop strong bones and good teeth. Every child should have this vitamin in capsule, liquid or tablet form from birth throughout the growing years.

A child suffering from rheumatic fever can best be cared for in a hospital during the acute stage. Special tests must be made and the child requires complete rest and care which may not be available in its home.

Medical science has developed methods of immunization against certain diseases. Some of these methods are effective for many years while others require "booster" doses at stated intervals. It is always wise to protect children against risk of killer diseases by ensuring that they have all available immunization.

Any noticeable change in size or color of a mole should be discussed with the doctor. Cancer often develops from scars, moles or skin blemishes.

Children need plenty of sleep and a daily afternoon nap is necessary up to age six. Before bedtime at night, all noisy or very active games should be slowed down so that the child will not be too excited to sleep.

Liver contains proportionately greater amounts of iron, B-vitamins and vitamin A than any other meats. Pork and beef liver are nutritionally equal to calf liver and lower in price.

When nursing a patient at home, it makes it easier to look after the patient room if surplus furniture, drapes and pictures are removed, to avoid accumulation of dust.

Crooked or twisted teeth may often be prevented by having dental care during early childhood. It is recommended that the first visit to the dentist be made at the age of three years.

A youngster's jealousy at the arrival of a new baby may be understandable when it is realized that all the fuss and preparations are for the newcomer. It often helps if, when visitors bring gifts to the baby, they will bring some small and inexpensive item for the older child.

Milk is the logical source of supply for regular requirements of calcium, riboflavin and proteins. Canada's Food Rules recommend as minimum daily needs at least one pint of milk for children, one and a half pints for adolescents and half a pint for adults.

Lack of appetite, feverishness, rash, sore throat, restlessness and irritability are often symptoms of one of the more serious childhood diseases. In such case it is wise to consult the family doctor or local health clinic.

SUSPICIOUS

"Do you suggest he is a thief?" asked the defense lawyer. "I couldn't say he's a thief," replied the witness. "But if I was a chicken I'd sure roost high!"

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PROVINCE

High Medical Costs

By JANIE W. HARRIS

WHEN, oh when, will our governments, indifferent or blind, be forced to take action towards breaking the strangle-hold, present-day high costs of care for the sick have on our people? As charges are now, only the wealthy can afford the luxury of being ill. There is a respectable way out of course — legalize mercy killings. It is almost cheaper to die anyway. Only those of adequate income and job security can budget for heavy medical expenses. But they and the sufficiently wealthy make up only a small part of our population. Here is a curious contradiction: medical authorities know that recovery is influenced to a marked degree by patient's peace of mind. Many worry over paying for their care. In the majority of cases, too, income ceases during the time of greatest need.

To begin at the top and work down: Doctors are in shorter supply than the need. Their output is limited by the profession itself, to an extent. The cost to them of their training is ridiculously and outrageously high. There is no sense to it. Train them at government expense if need be. Some argue that these educational expenses must be absorbed in the high fees charged by the profession, especially in the field of surgery. If we must pay, then let us pay in self-respect — through our tax contributions. Others claim that the "Let the rich pay, and let the poor owe with no hope of paying" philosophy influences fee setting. I do not know. I only know that exorbitant fees are torture to those who will pay regardless, and charity treatment robs those who receive it of their greatest asset — their self-respect. You will notice I do not claim doctors do not deserve what they can scrounge, because, bill collecting is a thorny crown for them as well.

Nurses, too, may earn their pay — but what part of the Canadian population can possibly pay for special nursing at the rates of \$10, \$12 or \$14 for an eight-hour stint?

Perhaps the hardest hit of all groups though, is one class of pensioner. I refer to those many of limited income, generally owing their own modest homes but, because they wouldn't or couldn't take the Means Test, are forced to meet all their medical expenses at the going rates. And it is in their twilight years that care is most necessary. Neither the government pensions nor the miser-

ably meagre income tax exemptions allow them much in this world except the barest necessities. Their generation valued pride and self-respect above monetary consideration. For this they are condemned. I have seen not once, but many times, fine people in this category, worrying themselves to the edge of the Valley of the Shadow, because of the impossible high cost of hospitalization and care. In the same ward as one such patient was one on the Means Test plan who had not a worry about his bills ... not even his beer ration.

The statement that the older age group occupy more of doctors' time than any other requires careful analysis. For instance, maternity patients require care. There must be almost as many of those expecting life as there are those expecting death.

Something must be done. Other places seem to be ahead of us. We might even consider them not nearly so progressive as we. Look what developments we have to show for in outside oil interests. Excuse this reference, but it appears a hush-hush fact that Saskatchewan puts the health of her people slightly in advance of the interests of cartels and syndicates.

The strength of any country is only the combined moral mental and physical strength of the population. The adequate care of all its people regardless of color, race or creed is the real investment in the future of that country. If only we could collect the drips from our sieved provincial and federal purses, there would be money enough and more for these needs. Can we shake the lethargy out of, and some good old common horse-sense into, our governing bodies and our medical profession, so that we may act as those a little lower than the angels, instead of, as now, very little higher than fools.

There was a clever cat, that ate cheese and breathed down a mouse hole with baited breath.

WRONG TUNE

While taking his wife to the dentist to have some teeth extracted a portly, greying husband sought to boost his spouse's spirit by whistling a blithe, rollicking tune as he drove along.

Finally the unhappy woman turned to him and said, "Because you are a veteran of World War I I'm sure you know the importance of morale building, Jim, but please don't keep whistling, 'The Yanks are coming!'"



Champion Rider

Bronk Riding Champion

Bobby Robinson, 24 years old, champion bucking horse rider in the open event at Calgary Stampede. Son of Sykes Robinson, also a champion a generation ago. Bobby is a native of Alberta.

BOVINE SCANDAL

A Shorthorn cow in Australia produced a Hereford calf and three weeks later a Jersey calf. The owner said: "I could not believe my eyes!" The vet. said: "Physically the second birth was a freak. Matrimonially it was a scandal." — Manitoba Co-operator.

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THE CRITICAL MOMENT

Psychiatrist (to patient) — Let's go back a little, now; when did you first discover that you enjoyed paying your income tax?



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Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

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CANADA PACKERS

Annual Report

The 29th year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 28, 1956. (Hereinafter the year is designated "Fiscal 1956".) This year, all financial statements are on a consolidated basis.

This is an important change. In the past, the Statement of Profit and Loss has been confined to the companies primarily engaged in the packinghouse business.

This practice has been followed because the packinghouse has always been, and still is, our principal business. However, our subsidiary companies have gradually assumed a more important role in the total operation. Your Directors now feel that the financial results of Canada Packers Limited, including all subsidiary companies, should be reported to the Shareholders. Therefore, the sales and profit figures in this report are consolidated and refer to Canada Packers Limited plus all subsidiary companies.

Fiscal 1956—Dollar sales of all companies reached a new high \$434,200,000

Fiscal 1955—Dollar sales of all companies 398,500,000

An increase of \$ 35,700,000

Equivalent to 9%

The previous high of dollar sales was in 1951, when sales of all companies were \$410,000,000

Net profit of all companies for the year was \$ 4,745,533
equivalent on dollar sales to 1.09%

Net Profit of all companies for Fiscal 1955 was 3,796,055
equivalent on dollar sales to 0.95%

Increase \$ 949,478

Equivalent to 25%

In previous years we have reported a tonnage figure representing the weight of all product sold. With all subsidiary companies included, the wide variety of products makes this figure meaningless.

To facilitate comparison with previous years, the following is a summary of the year's operations, compared to last year, of the companies primarily engaged in the packinghouse business.

For the Companies Primarily Engaged in the Packinghouse Business

	Fiscal 1956	Fiscal 1955	% Inc.
Tonnage (pounds of product sold)	2,285,000,000 lbs.	1,980,000,000 lbs.	15.4%
Dollar sales	\$413,000,000	\$364,000,000	13.4
Net Profit	4,019,480	3,401,652	18.1

The principal products handled by Canada Packers are products derived from live stock, which consist of :

(1) Meats—Beef, Veal, Pork, Lamb, etc.

(2) By-Products—Hides, Skins, Tallow, Bones, Tankage, etc.


For the year under review, the distribution of our sales dollar for the products derived from livestock is illustrated by the following chart :

From each \$1.00 of sales :

To producers for live stock  77.95c

Salaries, wages, and other expenses  16.44

For materials and packages  3.83

Taxes  0.89

Net profit  0.89

The Net Profit of 0.89% of sales is equivalent to just over ¼c per pound.

CHANGES IN COMPANY ORGANIZATION

During the year, the company acquired all the shares of Calgary Packers Limited, which carries on a complete packinghouse operation in a modern, well-equipped plant in Calgary, Alberta. This purchase fills an important gap in Canada Packers' operation by supplying excellent processing facilities in the major livestock-producing area of Southern Alberta, to which we did not previously have access.

A controlling interest has also been purchased in Wilsil Limited. Wilsil conducts a complete packinghouse operation in Montreal — a major market for food products.

Important changes have been made in our Canned Goods and in our Soap and Detergent business. Two new business organizations have been created:

(1) YORK FARMS LIMITED (a subsidiary of Canada Packers Limited) — which is taking over the responsibility for the procurement, manufacture and sale of Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables and some allied lines.

(2) THE C-P COMPANY — which is taking over the responsibility for the manufacture and sale of Soaps, Detergents, and Peanut Butter.

We believe that these changes will result in important improvements in our Soap and Canned Goods business. They allow a more logical management set-up and greater concentration of effort and specialization on the part of management in these important areas. York Farms Limited and the C-P Company are employing specialized methods of selling and distribution best suited to their particular fields, which will result in more efficient and economical service to their customers.

A subsidiary advantage is that the salesmen of Canada Packers Limited will be able to concentrate on meats, poultry, dairy products, shortenings and margarine, and will be able to serve their customers better with the many new items in these fields.

BEEF

The most striking feature of the Canadian livestock industry in 1955 was the continued ability of Canada to consume substantially increased production of meats and the consequent further decline of exports.

United States is almost the sole market for Canada's surplus of cattle and beef. Since 1948, shipments to the United States of cattle plus beef — expressed in terms of beef — have been as follows :

**Shipments to United States of cattle plus beef
(Cattle converted on the basis of 500 pounds per head) ***

1949.....	253,995,000 lbs.
1950.....	262,749,000
1951.....	176,777,000
1952 (2 months) **.....	5,083,000
1953 (10 months) **.....	28,771,000
1954.....	35,283,000
1955.....	18,020,000
1956 (6 months).....	4,954,000

** From February, 1952, to March, 1953, shipments to the United States were forbidden because of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada.

The decline in exports of cattle plus beef to the United States is startling. During the same years, the Canadian inspected slaughterings of cattle were as follows :

Canadian Inspected Slaughterings of Cattle : *

1949.....	1,439,489
1950.....	1,284,683
1951.....	1,149,789
1952.....	1,237,630
1953.....	1,469,406
1954.....	1,635,008
1955.....	1,702,108

*Sources :—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, *Livestock Market Review and Livestock and Meat Trade Report*.

Clearly, the drastic decline in exports is not due to decreased production. In five years inspected slaughterings have increased by 33% and exports have declined to 1/15th of their previous amount. In 1955, there was an increase in inspected cattle slaughterings of 4.1%, on top of an increase of 11.3% in the previous year.

The explanation lies in the increased per capita consumption of beef in Canada and the increasing Canadian population. In the past two years the Canadian per capita consumption of beef has reached a new high of 72 pounds per year. During the years 1949 to 1955, the population of Canada has increased by approximately 2,200,000 people.

In earlier years when there was a substantial export to the United States, cattle prices in Canada were, of course, based upon prices for similar grades in the U.S. (with corrections for freight, duty and exchange). However, during most of 1955, Canadian cattle prices were remarkably steady and were above the equivalent U.S. prices. In fact, during the latter part of 1955 U.S. cattle prices declined, and some cattle were imported from the U.S. to Canada.

In the first six months of 1956, Canadian inspected cattle slaughterings have further increased by 9%. Exports have been very small and the increased production is still being consumed in Canada.

HOGS

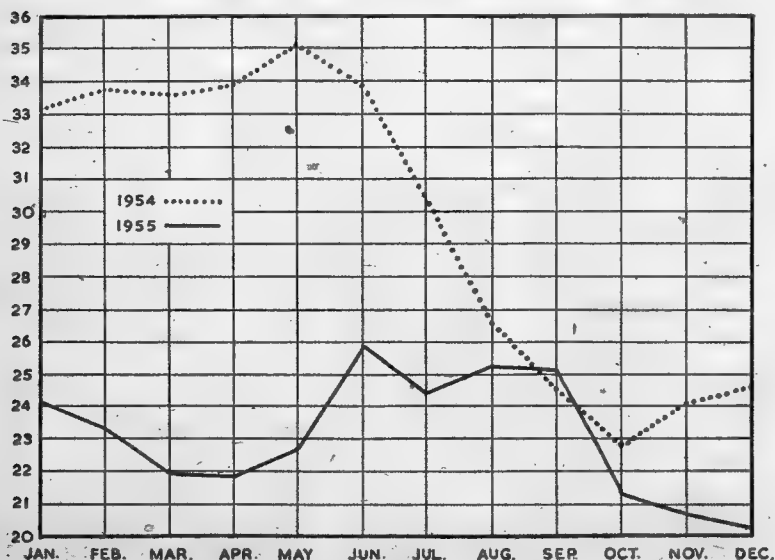
In 1955, there was an increase in hog slaughterings in Canada of 16.5%.

Exports of pork products (almost entirely to the United States) were slightly less than the previous year and represented about 10% of the Canadian hog supply. Thus the whole of the 16.5% increase was consumed in Canada and consumption of pork products rose from 53.7 to 58 pounds per capita.

It was only possible to move this substantially increased supply into consumption at a lower price than the previous year.

The following chart illustrates the average price for B-1 hogs during 1954 and 1955 :

\$ AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 LB., B-1 DRESSED HOGS ALL CANADA*



*Source :—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, *Livestock Market Review*.

You will note that the 1955 price is much more uniform throughout the year, with only the seasonal upswing during the summer months when marketings are light.

The average price per 100 pounds dressed hogs for all Canada (B-1 hogs) for 1955 was \$23.00, compared to \$29.15 for 1954.

Even so, the Canadian hog price remained above the United States price, where very heavy hog marketings resulted in a drastic decline in price. Exports of Canadian pork product to the U.S. were entirely confined to premium products based on Canadian hog quality, and sold well above the price of U.S. pork products.

Indeed American pork undoubtedly would have entered Canada had this not been prohibited because of an outbreak of vesicular exanthema in American hogs.

MEAT EXPORTS

So, again in 1955 exports of meats from Canada declined — particularly exports of beef, which in five years have declined from 263,000,000 pounds to 18,000,000 pounds.

Substantially increased supplies of both beef and pork were consumed in Canada, and the Canadian livestock producer received a higher price for his product at home than any other world market could provide.

Only a few years ago this situation would have appeared unbelievable.

One wonders whether Canada has ceased to be an exporter of meat.

Canada still produces a substantial surplus of grains and is capable of producing greatly increased quantities of livestock. It may be that Canada will again become a large exporter of meat, but the trend is very difficult to foresee.

MARKETING DEVELOPMENTS

A review of our operation would be incomplete without reference to the great changes that have been taking place in the marketing of meat products. Until very recently, almost all meat products were sold in bulk and later broken down to consumer sizes in retail stores, to suit the preference of each individual consumer.

Since the war, there has been a very rapid development of the display and sale of meat items in consumer-size packages. More and more meats are being prepared in branded, consumer-size packages in the packinghouse.

We believe that this trend will continue and that in the future a large percentage of all meat products will be prepared and packaged in consumer sizes in the packinghouse.

This trend will introduce difficult problems in the marketing and in the technical field.

Canada Packers is well equipped to handle these problems.

It has always been our conviction that the first requirement for success is to produce the best quality of products and to strive constantly to improve them. This remains our fundamental policy.

We maintain one of the outstanding research groups in Canadian industry. This competent staff is housed in a modern research building. They are well equipped to ensure that Canada Packers will maintain its leadership in quality of product and new product development. Our research group is also very active in the exploration of better uses for animal by-products in the agricultural, chemical and pharmaceutical fields.

Because of the increasing importance of branded consumer products, we are spending important amounts on advertising to keep our brand names before the public.

The trend to consumer-packaged meats is resulting in increased capital expenditures for space and equipment in the packinghouse. This, combined with the steady growth of our business, will result in heavy capital expenditures over the next few years.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The major share of the credit for the success of the 1956 fiscal year is due to employees of all ranks. Directors are pleased to state that relations with employees throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. On behalf of the Shareholders, they express their warm appreciation to all employees.

W. F. McLEAN,

Toronto, July 12, 1956.

President.

Extra copies of this report are available and, so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.



The Tall Oak from the Acorn

THIRTY-THREE years ago the wheat producers of Alberta conceived and nurtured an idea. They had the vision of a grower-owned grain handling organization, operating on a true co-operative basis, and under democratic control.

The seed was thus sown from which grew the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Today the Alberta Wheat Pool owns 527 country elevators with a capacity of close to 40,000,000 bushels, a massive 7,200,000-bushel terminal at Vancouver and a 2,000,000-bushel terminal at Port Arthur.

In addition Alberta Pool property includes substantial office equipment, agents' dwellings, and other property of value.

All these assets grew from the 8-million-dollar investment, which was repaid in full to the contributors.

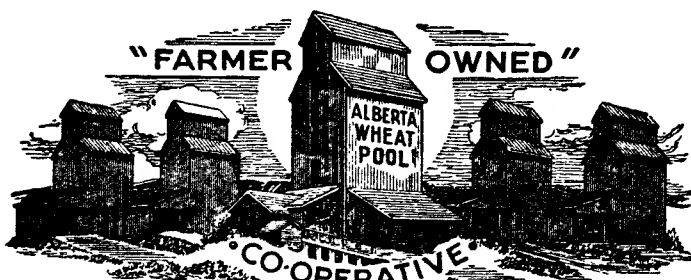
Furthermore, Alberta Pool members have received in cash and reserves around \$19,000,000 from earnings of the elevator system.

This valuable property, with all its assets and goodwill, is a legacy from the co-operatively-minded farmers of a generation ago to the current generation of grain producers.

Alberta Pool members can increase their equities in the Alberta Wheat Pool by patronizing Pool Elevators.

Admittedly congestion has limited space in Pool facilities, although elevator capacity has been substantially increased. But if at all possible you should patronize the farmers' own elevator system.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL



"It's ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

Pool Manager Writes On Grain Movement

THE following is a reprint of a letter sent by A. T. Baker, general manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, to The Calgary Herald:

Editor, The Herald:

In The Herald of July 19 you printed an editorial under the title "More Light on the Box Car Situation", commenting on a statement made to the agricultural committee of the House of Commons by R. A. Emerson, a vice-president of the C.P.R. The purpose of this editorial seemed to be to place the blame on the elevator operators, particularly the pools, for the poor movement of grain from the southern prairies.

The following paragraph from your editorial, outlining causes for the box-car tie-up, must have been written as a result of misinterpreting Mr. Emerson's statement:

"Two specific causes are cited by Mr. Emerson. One is the lack of co-operation on the part of terminal elevator operators in the unloading of box-cars. The other is the habit of the Prairie wheat pools, particularly the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, to hold the cars for longer than necessary at grain pick-up points as free storage for immense quantities of wheat."

An examination of Mr. Emerson's brief shows that he neither stated nor implied that any elevator company is holding cars at "pick-up points" for free storage. Anyone familiar with the handling or transportation of transportation of Western grain knows that cars spotted at elevators are promptly loaded and billed out by elevator agents. From then on control of the movement of the car is entirely out of the hands of the elevator company.

At the Alberta Wheat Pool terminal in Vancouver there has been no "lack of co-operation" in the unloading of C.P.R. box cars. Our terminal is located on C.P.R. trackage and the switching of all cars to it is done by that company. We have no control over whose cars are made available to our terminal for unloading. Furthermore, since February we have diverted over 2,500 cars from our terminal to others at the West Coast in order to keep rolling stock mobile and in this regard have co-operated at all times with the railroads.

The simple fact is that had the C.P.R. spotted more cars in the country and hauled them loaded to Vancouver, they would have had more unloaded at our terminal. Producers in southern Alberta would have been able to deliver more grain. During most of the year there has been a substantial amount of empty space in the Pool terminal at Vancouver and for periods this past winter we were receiving an insufficient supply of cars for a capacity operation.

The problem of equitably treating all parts of Western Canada in the transportation of grain has been greatly aggravated by the elevator congestion resulting from an unprecedented series of good crops, the necessity of shipping certain grades, and by the tremendous increase in freight tonnage of all kinds. It cannot be solved by accusations and name-calling but by the kind of intelligent co-operation that comes from accurate information and a sincere desire to work out a solution in the best interests of the Canadian economy.

A. T. Baker, General Manager, Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary.

(The Herald was in error in using the term "pick-up points." Mr. Emerson was referring to terminals, not pick-up points.—Editor, The Herald.)

Pool Delegate Election

THE winners in the elections for Alberta Wheat Pool delegates, held in 27 sub-districts, are as follows:

- 102—Fred A. Norris, of Warner.
- 108—Lucien Claeys, of Vauxhall.
- 203—Thomas H. Hagerman, of Parkland.
- 206—W. Spence Morrison, of High River.
- 209—C. S. Clayton, of Airdrie.
- 210—H. L. Taggart, of Olds.
- 302—John T. Paetz, of Bigstone.
- 304—Arthur W. Arrison, of Basano.
- 307—Arthur C. Bates, of Acme.
- 308—Geo. H. Biggs, Jr., of Lousana.
- 401—Ernest Warwick, of Oyen.
- 402—Geo. F. Smith, of Provost.
- 405—J. E. McCormick, of Byemore.
- 406—Joseph J. Tipman, of Stettler.
- 408—Geo. W. Braithwaite, of Red Deer.
- 504—Bennie A. Flaade, of Rosyth.
- 505—Ernest Koehli, of Daysland.
- 506—Chas. P. Hayes, of Strome.
- 507—Alex. Drummond, of New Norway.
- 601—W. R. Kent, of Marwayne.
- 602—Geo. Bennett, of Manville.
- 603—Geo. Ziegler, of Vegreville.
- 604—Mike Robchan, of Willingdon.
- 608—Wm. N. Basaraba, of Smoky Lake.
- 610—John S. Lund, of Boyle.
- 705—C. J. Helgason, of Sexsmith.
- 709—John W. Eastman, of Brownvale.

CROP ACREAGES

Acreage under wheat in all of Canada this year is placed at 21,340,000 by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

The wheat acreage of the three prairie provinces is given as 20,630,000 acres, compared with an average annual acreage of 24,309,000 for the 1945-54 period.

The acreage under oats in the prairie provinces is 8,605,000, an increase of 10% over 1955.

The barley acreage is 8,462,000, down 12% from last year.

The rye acreage is 477,300, down 32%.

The flax acreage 3,097,000, up 58%. Summerfallow is 23,280,000, down 3%.

U.S. FARMERS FAVOR QUOTAS

A referendum held July 20 on wheat marketing quotas in 36 states in the wheat producing area of the United States, show 87.5 per cent of farmers voting favor marketing quotas for the 1957 crop.

The United States Department of Agriculture in reporting the result of the vote states that since the wheat marketing quotas proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture Benson have now been approved by two-thirds or more of farmers voting in the referendum, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1957 crop. The vote was the sixth taken on marketing quotas for wheat since they were approved for the 1941 crop, and showed a higher percentage in favor than in any previous vote, though just slightly above the 87.2 per cent recorded for the 1954 crop.

NOT IN COSTUME

A youngster attending church for the first time was surprised to see the people around her kneel suddenly and asked her mother the reason. "Hush!" her mother whispered. "They are saying their prayers."

"What!" exclaimed the little girl, "with all their clothes on?"

The Battle Of The Box Cars

R. W. MILNER, transport controller, told the federal committee on agriculture, that the Canadian Pacific Railway let him down badly in failing to supply sufficient box cars in Western Canada in the five or six weeks period following March 15th last. That lack of co-operation, he claimed, prevented a free flow of grain to terminal positions and in turn slowed down farm deliveries in southern sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Canadian Pacific Railway officials hotly resented Mr. Milner's charge. They said the tie-up was caused by slow unloading at the terminals, that the Canadian National Railway was given a preference in unloading grain cars at terminals, and that if the C.P.R. was expected to handle 55% of the grain, because of the larger grain production in the areas its lines served, it should be entitled to a preferred position in having its cars unloaded. A C.P.R. witness charged that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was "notoriously" slow in unloading cars.

Mr. Milner, in giving his testimony, said he wrote to N. R. Crump, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on March 2, 1956, as follows:

"Your box car count here at less than 19,000 is getting far too low. There is a very large movement for the opening of navigation both from the Lakehead and the St. Lawrence river.

"You will note from the daily statement from my office that your box car loadings as at Feb. 27 were only 2,794 more than the Canadian National, but last year, by the same date you had loaded 10,687 more than the National. This will result in but one thing; the Canadian National will clean up their points out here away ahead of your line because you have more grain to haul. Would like your box cars out here not less than 24,000 by April 7 at the latest and that number will be necessary to do the job required."

Mr. Crump replied on March 5: "Admittedly the number of C.P. boxes in the west has not yet reached the proportion of past years. On the other hand this morning our total boxes in the west number 21,489 as compared to 21,317 at this time last year, which, of course, includes foreign cars which we have been hauling empty from the east. We recognize that this is an expensive proposition, but those which are not fit for grain do release cars which are fit... We are not losing sight of the important fact that increased utilization will naturally help the situation and this latter feature is being impressed on our officials with encouraging results. Instructions have also been issued to the officers of our eastern division to leave no stone unturned to get empties to the west, both C.P. and foreign."

Car Count Still Low

On April 5 Mr. Milner again wrote Mr. Crump:

"On March 2 I wrote you pointing out that your box car count under 19,000 was too low and asked you to try and get your boxes up to 24,000 by April 7. There is no improvement at all at this date, April 5. At this time last year C.P.R. had loaded 13,350 more cars of grain than the C.N.R. This year you have unloaded only 3,919 more than the C.N.R. I regret to say that we have had better co-operation from the Canadian National in this matter of meeting my request for cars for the essential grain movement right through this crop year. I should like to add that this is not the fault of your western

division; they simply have not had enough cars to do the job properly. Every commissioner on the Wheat Board has repeatedly pointed out that the C.P.R. points have had much worse service than the C.N.R. points. Grain companies are also talking the same way and you will see from the figures I quoted that, compared to last year, you are down 10,000 cars. We would have had a very bad shortage at Vancouver this year had I not asked the C.N.R. to increase their loadings because you could not handle yours. There is a very large movement for the opening and we have been loading boats today and about 20 due on Monday."

Restricted Utilization

Mr. Crump wired this reply:

"Your letter fifth re grain loadings received and noted. Indicative of situation is fact that during March we had average 1,677 cars grain under load at Lakehead with average unloadings only 108 daily, hence each car delayed average 15.5 days awaiting unloading. This morning's report shows 2,638 cars on hand at Lakehead, 268 unloaded yesterday or ten days supply. As I see our difficulty is restricted utilization existing equipment rather than car shortage. I know you will agree that if increased share of unloadings is to come from Canadian Pacific points same share of unloadings at terminals is essential."

Mr. Milner replied, an extract therefrom being:

"If you have always thought that you should not have had cars on track in the numbers you had, namely an average of 1,677 during March, the time to have said so was when the Wheat Board, the railways and I met to discuss grain movement at which time it was agreed that you and the National should have 8,000 cars under load to the Lakehead at the opening of navigation... That is a traditional method that has been in effect ever since I have been in the grain business and that is 47 years. There are a great many sales made, usually for opening five or ten days and so on, and it is necessary that those cars be on hand at the Lakehead before the opening of navigation so that those sales can be completed."

"What past years' percentage of grain loadings have to do with this year is quite beside the point. It is the situation we have today which has to be met. Your loadings to date this year have not been sufficient to meet requirements and, as there are only 3½ months left in this crop year, you will need to move 60% of the cars to service your points and supply grain required in forward positions."

"The amazing thing to me about this whole box car controversy is that every operating man in the country knows you have been short cars in the west since last fall, yet everything emanating from Montreal is full of excuses, complaints of equipment being tied up, and so on, but no box cars... I am going to warn you that if there is no seaman's strike on the lakes, your cars under load are going to show up your box car shortage, and that before very long."

After further communications the correspondence was closed with a letter from Mr. Crump, the concluding paragraph of which was: "The essential problem is to get on with the job."

The C.P.R. Stand

R. A. Emerson, vice-president in charge of operation for the C.P.R., stated: "In spite of everything, the fact remains that the movement of grain in Western Canada was not re-

stricted or limited by the supply of box cars. Whatever box cars were required were supplied for the movement of grain in preference to other traffic. Whatever delays or loss of traffic occurred, was experienced by other traffic not grain."

Mr. Emerson stated the trouble lay in the delay in unloading cars at terminal elevators. He said the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was "notorious" in this respect. On March 31 there were 2,189 unloaded company cars at the Lakehead of which 556 were at Saskatchewan Pool terminals.

On April 1, the C.P.R. had 50.7% of its box cars in the west, and on May 1 the figure was 58%. A lot of cars were in use in the east moving grain to the ocean port of Saint John. The C.P.R. had 4,000 more cars in the United States than U.S. cars in Canada, being in a much worse position than the C.N.R. in that respect. The company endeavoring to improve car utilization. If 15,000 more box cars were provided it would cost \$125,000,000. If the C.P.R. was expected to handle 55% of the grain expeditiously it would have that percentage of the unloads. He admitted that grain producers on C.P.R. lines did not fare so well in grain deliveries, but said that was due to the fact that C.P.R. cars did not get a preference to which it was entitled in unloads.

Saskatchewan Pool Reply

In a public statement the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool said that its terminals unloaded 26.37% of all the cars arriving at the Lakehead during the period from March 15 to April 30, and its terminals operate only 22 per cent of the terminal space there. Pool terminals also unloaded 25% of the wheat that went into grain boats. The suggestion that the Saskatchewan Pool favored the C.N.R. over the C.P.R. is ridiculous, officials of the Pool stated. "No company responsible for handling about 28% of the western grain crop, as the Saskatchewan Pool will do this year, could do business by favoring one transportation company over another," the statement read.

During the course of the controversy it was pointed out by Mr. Milner that the C.N.R. had 65,000 box cars and the C.P.R. 48,000. Mr. Milner said that complaints of lack of cars last winter apparently resulted in the Canadian National moving a large number of box cars to the west.

Terminal's Responsibility

It was suggested by the Canadian Pacific that the terminals could speed up unloading. Mr. Milner agreed that such could be done if the work week was extended. The employees work on a 40-hour week and overtime is paid for Saturdays and Sundays. The putting on of an extra crew would increase expenses and Mr. Milner said might raise a request for higher terminal charges, which would have to come out of the price received for grain.

PIG IN A POKE

A professor was lecturing a class. "You boys today want to make too much money," he said. "Do you know what I was getting when I got married?"

"No," came a voice from the back of the classroom, "and I'll bet you didn't either!"

When some new food fad or slimming scheme breaks out, it is best to discuss the matter with the family doctor, since the method may not suit all people. Unless the doctor specifically recommends the new food, it is safer to keep to Canada's Food Rules, which provide a basic diet that is not over-fattening.

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"LITTLE GIANT" — 4 side ball-bearing Planer. Size 6 x 16. Has heads and knives for S4S and shiplap, all machine belts and countershaft. Large capacity blower and all piping included. Skid mounted. In perfect shape and good for many years. **PRICE \$1,460.00**

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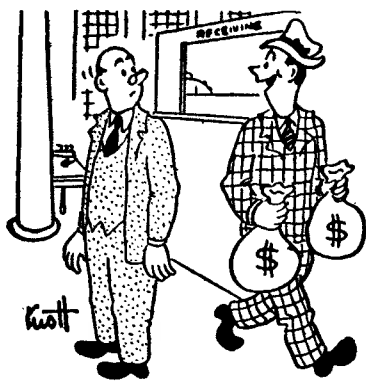
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"So long, Mr. Baxter—I'm all set to go on my vacation tomorrow."

NATURALLY

The Sunday School teacher had just concluded a review of the day's lesson. "And now, children," she inquired, "who can tell me what we must do before we can expect forgiveness of sin?"

There was a pause and finally one little boy spoke up. "I think," he said, "that first we've got to sin."

I SHOULD SAY NOT!

A woman drove into town with 11 children in her ranch car. A stranger asked her if all were hers, and she quickly replied, "Good heavens, NO!" "Which ones aren't yours?" she was asked.

"That red-headed one at the end of the back seat," she replied.

Coast Rail Outlet For Peace River

BRITISH Columbia's Pacific Great Eastern Railway is being extended from Prince George to Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, and construction work is expected to be completed by the end of 1957. This extension will provide the famous Peace River region with a 700 mile rail route to North Vancouver as compared with the 1,260 mile haul presently required. It may mean a reduction of 10c a hundred pounds in costs of grain shipping.

Dawson Creek is a thriving town in northeastern British Columbia, close to the Alberta border. The Northern Alberta Railway now terminates there, coming from Grande Prairie. Fort St. John is 47 miles north on the Alaska Highway. The completion of the railway brings into realization a long-cherished dream of the people living in the rich agricultural area in the extensive Peace River block.

Construction of the P.G.E. railway started in 1914. Rails were laid from Squamish, 40 miles east of Vancouver, to Quesnel, but the company went broke and the British Columbia government took over the line. In 1952 construction was continued to Fort George, 450 miles from Vancouver. But the difficult construction job from North Vancouver to Squamish was not undertaken until somewhat over a year ago. This 40 mile stretch

cost \$10,500,000 and was finished a few months ago.

The next step was to continue the line to tap the rich agricultural, mineral and oil resources of the Peace area. The P.G.E. directors lost no time in drawing up plans to build the line through Pine Pass to Little Prairie, where a division will send one line 250 miles into growing Dawson Creek and another into Fort St. John, up on the Alaska Highway.

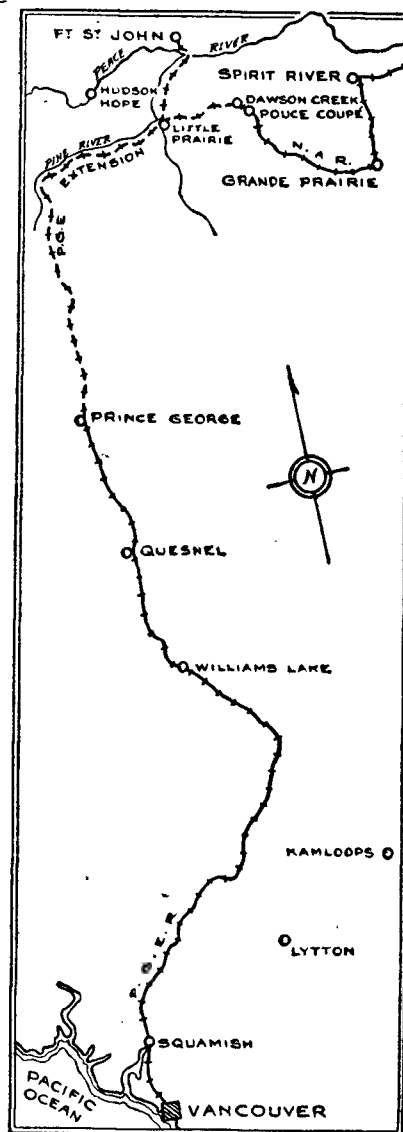
The completed additions to the P.G.E., with needed equipment, will cost around \$60,000,000. But Premier Bennett and his cabinet are convinced the railway will be a profitable venture. The road had a modest net profit of \$769,000 in 1955, in an unfinished state. When the wealth in developed natural resources begins to move as freight in the years ahead good profits should be realized.

Along the route of the railway are immense stands of merchantable timber and incalculable resources in undeveloped mineral deposits. Ranching is extensive in the interior, also, and settlement is bound to increase.

But the dream of the builders is as yet incomplete. A rail continuation to Alaska is visualized. The cost will be around \$180,000,000 but that does not worry those who have a vision of opening up a vast territory in which incalculable wealth in timber, miner-

als, water power, etc. exist in an undeveloped state.

Edmonton is 765 miles from Vancouver and Calgary 641½, and the export grain rate from those points to the Pacific coast is 20c for 100 lbs. The Peace River rate is now 30c. The distance from Dawson Creek to Vancouver compares favorably with that of the two Alberta cities.



The P. G. and E. Railway, showing extension from Prince George to Dawson Creek and Fort Saint John.

CATTLE NUMBERS

Canada's total cattle population on June 1st last, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics, was 10,239,000 — 5,656,000 in eastern Canada and 4,583,000 in the west.

Ontario had the most cattle, Alberta second and Quebec third.

By provinces cattle numbers were:

	All Cattle.	Steers
P. E. Island	125,000	13,400
Nova Scotia	205,000	15,500
New Brunswick	202,000	5,700
Quebec	2,058,000	44,000
Ontario	3,066,000	408,000
Manitoba	647,000	53,000
Saskatchewan	1,450,000	150,000
Alberta	2,085,000	255,000
Br. Columbia	374,000	37,500

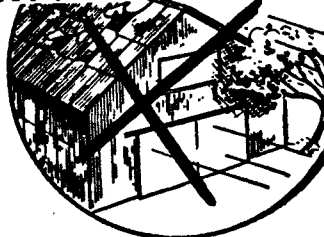
The above cattle total includes cows for milk. The total number of cows for beef was 1,547,000 for all of Canada — 364,000 for the east and 1,183,000 for the west. The west, by provinces: Manitoba, 118,000; Saskatchewan, 378,000; Alberta, 605,000; Br. Columbia, 82,000.

During the period 1947 to 1952 when foot-and-mouth disease barred imports of Mexican cattle to the U.S.A., 19 new packing houses were constructed in Mexico, capable of slaughtering, canning and freezing

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The Decline Of The Horse

THE number of horses on Canadian farms as at June 1, 1956, was 851,500, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics. The decline in horse numbers in a single year was 49,900. Horse numbers on Canadian farms are now less than half the figure at the beginning of this century. The peak horse population for Canada was 3,445,000 in 1919. Since then there has been a steady, year by year decline.

There were no horses in North America when Columbus discovered the western world. The first horses to appear here were brought to Mexico in 1519 by Cortez, the Spanish conqueror. In 1540 Francisco Coronado led 250 mounted men northward across the Rio Grande, exploring the continent as far north as Kansas. It is probable that some of these horses strayed away and it may well have been that those strays became the first wild horses on this continent.

The Spanish horses were of the Arab-Barb blood, hard and sinewy animals. They thrived amazingly in the hot, dry deserts of the southwest United States and the increase in numbers was astonishingly rapid. They became the most enduring and most beautiful of all horses in the world.

The real mustang, the horse that transformed the continent, disappeared with the buffalo, whose doom he helped to seal. Then came the rush of western settlement. The horses the pioneers favored were the big, cold-blooded northern breeds, with plenty of power to rip the tough prairie sod. Without the big Clydes, Percherons, Belgians, and Shires the opening of the west would have been a tedious and long-drawn-out process.

The introduction of the internal combustion engine and the abundance of cheap fuel therefor brought about the decline of the horse as a draft animal, particularly on western farms. Not many of the newer generation of farmers, however, can appreciate the bond of friendship between the old generation of horse-loving farmers and the animal that served them so faithfully and so well for such a long period of time.

Charollaise Cattle

SINCE an article on Charollaise cattle appeared in the Farm and Ranch Review a number of subscribers have written asking where such cattle can be obtained.

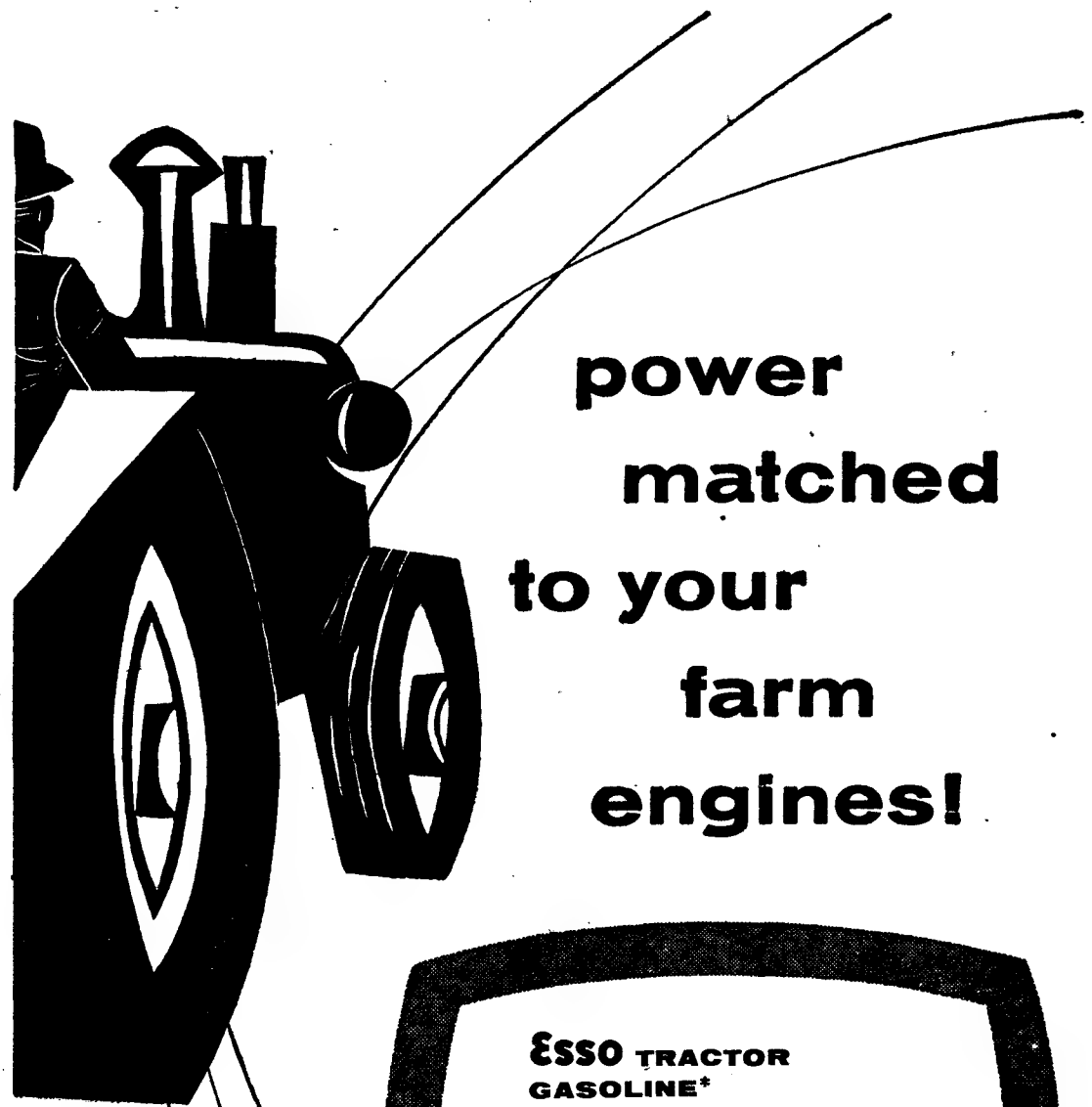
Dr. Maurice Moyal, the author of the article, states that enquiries should be directed to International Charollaise Cattle Raisers' Association, Esperson Bldg., Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

The French Herd Book and export group, Syndicat Central d'Exportation, are both located at 9 Rue Gambetta, Nevers, France.

Sales Manager For Wik

B. C. Thurman, general manager of the Wik Applicator Company of Canada, announced from Lethbridge the appointment of H. Garth Hopkins as sales manager for the company. He will have charge of both sales and advertising for Canada. Mr. Hopkins is widely known in the west having been publisher of The Hereford Digest. He has disposed of his interests in that publication.

Wik has 300 dealers throughout Canada with distributors in five provinces. The Applicator has proven to be very popular with livestock producers all over the nation.



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ESSO TRACTOR GASOLINE*

Esso Tractor Gasoline is designed to develop smooth, low cost power in farm tractors, combines and other farm engines . . . clean burning, *dependable* power under all load conditions.

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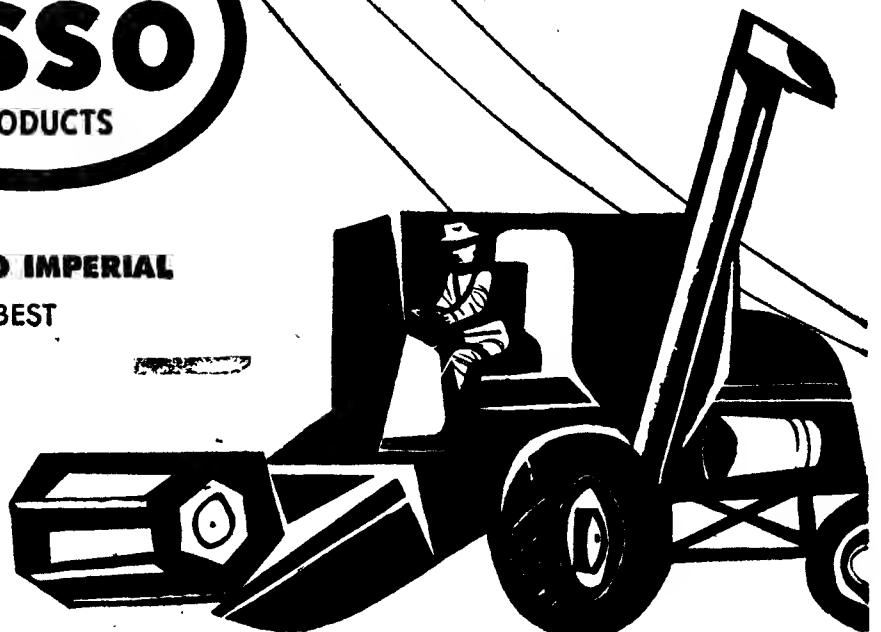
Esso Gasoline is designed for top performance in *high compression* tractor engines. It's the tested, proven gasoline for easy starting, power and economy.

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FOR THE BEST**



One day my Dad was splitting wood when I came out to get some for the house. He lifted a large stick, and, getting ready to split it, realized that there was a mouse nest by it. The nest contained several mice. Being afraid, they ran in different directions. Even though we

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did not destroy their nest, they don't live there any more. — Donald I Noswad, Carrot River, Sask.

One evening when my sister and I were playing on the swing we saw what we thought was a squirrel sitting on a fence post close to our back door. We called to Mummy to come to see it, and she said, "Goodness, keep still, that's a weasel." She told Daddy and he came out and shot it. — Isobel Ferrier, age 10, Sedgewick, Alta.

One day last winter we got a pup from our uncles. When he got a little older, every time we go upstairs he came running after us. When we put a ladder up to the garage roof he climbs up the ladder after us. There is a squirrel out in the chicken house and he climbs on it without a ladder. — Douglas Peteresen, Box 85, Sundre, Alta.

One day our sow had little pigs. Mother saw that there were two pigs too many, so mother fed them with a nipple. My little sister, Joyce, is only one year old. Every day my sister Joyce would play with them. Every time the pigs would shout, Joyce would run to me crying. Arlene would have fun watching her. Soon the pigs were big enough to go outside, so mother let them on the grass. When mother washed clothes they would go to sleep on the sheets, and now they still are our pets. This is my second letter to the page. I am 8 years old and in grade three. — Margate Omlion, Iron River, Alta.

I enjoy reading "What I Saw on the Farm." When our calf was a week old, I took it outside to play with it. I put a rope around its neck so that it would not get away. Sleepy, my dog, was with me. When I was running with the calf I dropped the rope, as I tried to pick it up, I noticed Sleepy picked it up. The calf started to back up and Sleepy started to back up, so they were pulling one each way. Sleepy let the calf pull him forward a few steps and Sleepy started to back up and pulled the calf forward for a few steps, so they kept it up for a half hour and then quit. — Joe K. Gans, Box 88, Fairview, Alta.

One day my mother, Mrs. Irene Stanley, had fixed up a chicken to eat. After it was cleaned and washed, she sat it in a pan. It looked like a little man without a head sitting in a bath tub. She found a picture of a man's head in a magazine, cut it out and taped it on to the chicken's neck. Then she took its picture. I am sending it into you so you can see if you could put it in your magazine. — Miss Pam Stanley, Hardy, Sask.

We had a big truck load of baled hay sitting in the barnyard. A hen decided this would make a good place

to lay and she layed there for three days. Then Daddy moved the hay out away in the field and started stacking it. He didn't know the hen was in the hay until she flew out. He had a hard time catching her to bring her home. — Virginia Mae Kerns, Wimborne, Alberta.

A few years ago I had a pet cat which I called Pat. I could do anything with her. I'd dress her up like a baby and I'd put her in my baby carriage, cover her up, put a baby bottle in her mouth. She'd lay there and suck the bottle of milk. She was just like a baby. She died a few years ago when somebody poisoned her. — Helen Le Texier, Box 81, Fisher Branch, Man.

One day when my mother and I were picking raspberries in our pasture we heard a rustle in the bush nearby. We never paid very much attention to it. We had moved on farther when we heard another rustle in the bush. Mom looked into the bush and saw a baby, wild rabbit. It was brown in color. Still farther on I saw the rabbit dashing through the spruce trees. We never saw the rabbit again. — Shirley Ellerbeck, Lacombe, Alberta.

As I was feeding the chickens one day, I noticed a chicken that I thought would make a nice pet. I caught her and brought her to the house to put something on her leg to mark her. I couldn't find any string so I found a piece of elastic and tied it on her leg. When I came back from my two weeks' holiday I went to look for her. There she was hopping on one leg. The other one was pure black. Then I found out I had put the elastic too tight and that stopped the blood circulation. I will never do that again. — Loretta Zarembo, age 11, Box 600, Assiniboia, Sask.

A couple of weeks ago Dad went for a pail of water and saw a big skunk near the chicken coop. He ran for the gun and shot it right there. You can imagine the smell! The next day while playing out I spotted seven little white and black things running after the hens. All excited, I called Mom and said, "Come and see the little kittens." She told me they were skunks. The next day we saw them drinking milk out of the chicken's bowl. We finally got rid of them by trapping them under an apple box. We caught them all except one. People didn't dare to come around our place for a while. — Lorraine Demer, Bonnyville, Alta.

One night, when we kids were home alone, I heard an awful squawking at the chicken pen, so I grabbed a flashlight and ran out to see. The chickens were really excited and I finally found their old enemy — Mr. Skunk — trying to drag one of our young roosters through a hole he'd dug under the wall. I ran back for the rifle, but when I got there he had hurried off himself and left his chicken dinner bleeding on the ground. So the only thing left to do was set a trap. Sure enough next morning there was old Mr. Skunk caught in the trap and tangled in the chicken wire fence, which suited me just fine as I'm no expert with the rifle yet, and I didn't want to get too close, so I stayed about thirty feet on the windward side of him and shot him twice just to make sure. That surely evened the score with the old chicken thief. — Clinton Goodwin, 9 years old, Grade V, No. 15, Trossacks, Sask.

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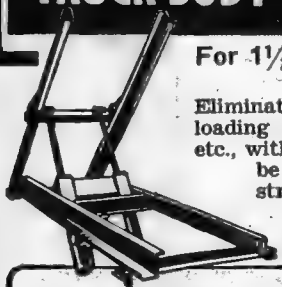
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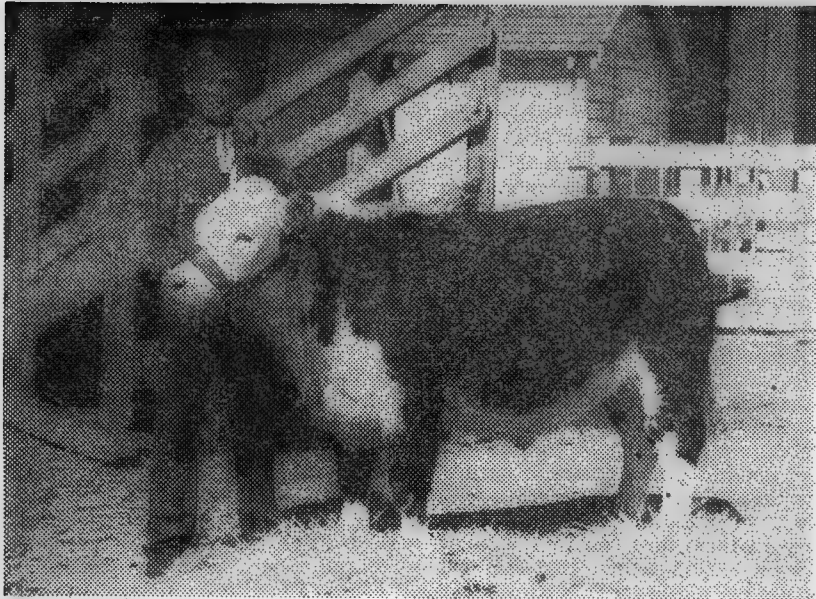
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- ☐ Gar Wood Hoist.
- ☐ Wisconsin Gasoline Engine.

NAME

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Duncan Porteous and his Champion calf. It sold for \$930.00.



Mary Schang and her Reserve Champion. It sold for \$506.00.

4-H Calf Sale Brings \$52,400

A TOTAL of 236 calves were auctioned off for \$52,400 at the conclusion of the annual 4-H Calf Show held in the livestock pavilion at the exhibition grounds, Calgary, Aug. 22 and 23. Harry Hays and Archie Boyce did the auctioneering. The average price was a little over 25c a lb.

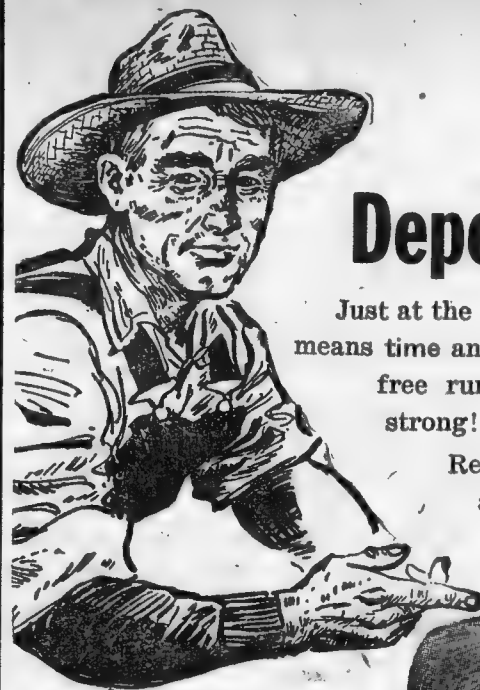
A sleek Hereford, exhibited by Duncan Porteous of Westbrook, won the grand championship and brought top price of \$1 for each of its 930 lbs. at the sale. The reserve champion, also a Hereford, brought its owner, Mary Schang, of the Bow Valley club, 55c a lb, for its 920 lbs. Duncan also got a trophy and Mary a clock from the Hereford Association, the presentation being made by Roy Bond.

Ed. Noad, of Pincher Creek, was livestock judge.

The Balzac club won the barn display event, with the Cochrane club second; in the inter-club group judging Balzac came first, Springbank second and Pincher Creek third.

At the banquet given the young

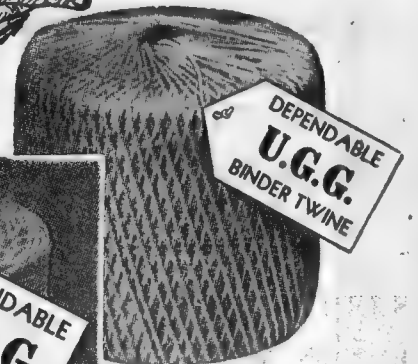
folks Howard Wright was chairman and various important officials and judges praised the show as one of the best in the Dominion. The Exhibition Association is paying a great deal of attention to 4-H work and Alderman Ernie Star promised the city of Calgary would also do so.



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Just at the time when dependability means time and money on the farm — free running, trouble free and strong!

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- No Finer Value...

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Aunt Sal Suggests

Have you spent a pleasant summer?
Do you hate to see it go?
Are you looking towards the winter,
With its piles of icy snow?

REMEMBER last winter when the cold dragged on and on and on. And do you recall that you made the vow that you'd never complain again about the heat, no matter how high the thermometer soared? I won't be mean enough to ask you if you kept that promise. We humans have a way

of forgetting haven't we?

In an out-going friendly letter that came to me from the north of British Columbia the writer states: "Since your picture topped your page I have felt that you look like the sort of person with whom I'd like to sit down and chat, perhaps over a cup of tea and a cookie." Thank you, that is the nicest sort of compliment. And I can surely say, "The same to you"... for I find there are thousands of you who have shown me by your letters, that you are the kind, too, that I would love to "sip and chat" with.

This summer when Oscar and I and our little grand daughter took a motor trip through some parts of Alberta and B.C. every single town we went through I'd say, "I've had a letter from this place"... and because I have that silly sort of memory I'd recall the exact problem that had come from each place. And I could not help wishing that I could pop in and meet you face to face.

Because ours was just a leisurely little rambling sort of trip we didn't plan to be any particular place at a set time so we didn't rush by each place — we drove up and down the streets of each town. It is my firm conviction that no matter how small or ordinary any place is, it is bound to possess something that can prove of interest to a transient. Especially a transient like myself who tries to ever be alert for little things. And so I noted pretty curtains, flower beds, garden furniture, trellises, gates, and any number of little things that go together to make a house a home. You wouldn't find any of these things featured in a tourist guide... oh dear no. They only tell the tourists about outstanding scenic spots, spectacular buildings and works of art or nature. Now these things make us gasp with wonder or admiration but we can't live with them now can we? I know by your letters to me that I'm not alone in my liking for collecting small

sized ideas and quirks and hints... the kind that we can hug to our hearts and copy in our everyday living. I count any trip I make a complete failure unless I have learned of some new and novel idea.

And every trip has its enjoyment multiplied many fold if it is shared by the company of a child. Even old things can be renewed if seen again through the alert eyes of a child. So if you are not lucky enough to be a mother or grandmother or auntie then borrow someone else's child and take him or her with you on your next jaunt. Apart from the pleasure you give that child you'll be a gainer too.

When we stopped off at a fine motel the first thing Frances spied was a Gideon Bible and she exclaimed, "Why, we have everything here, Grammie... a bible, a television and a bath tub." With mock solemnity I replied, "Yes, they cater to the spiritual, the mental and the physical." Of course I had to try to explain that lofty remark, for a child is full of "why's."

One of you readers wrote me that every time she goes to a restaurant she eats the most delicious chicken salads that she tries in vain to equal when she gets home. First I'd like to comment that she's luckier than I am, for I've met some restaurant chicken salads that seemed more suitable for chinking up holes in cement than for appeasing the appetite of a human. In answering the request of this lady for a really good chicken salad I give you this one:

Chicken Salad

Boil your own chicken until it is tender enough to fall from the bones. Be sure and save every drop of the stock... some is used in the salad that is to follow and the rest can be used in a stew or gravy. Now for other ingredients which are:

1 envelope gelatine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water, yolks of 3 eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. paprika, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups chicken stock, 1 cup cold chopped chicken, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream.

Beat egg yolks with salt, paprika and chicken broth. Cook over hot water, stirring all the while until it thickens. Soften gelatine in cold water and add to heated mixture until dissolved. Cool and add finely chopped chicken. Season with salt and paprika (and of course other herbs etc., if you wish). When mixture begins to set fold in whipped cream and see that it is stirred well throughout so all chicken is equally creamed. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water. When firm, unmold on platter.

Now this is what I call the basic recipe... of course you can fancy it up all you wish with additions of peas, celery, olives and so on. But my personal preference is for a 'pure' chicken salad, then make a second salad of mixed vegetables and serve it cheek by cheek with the chicken. If you want to use salad dressing instead of the whipped cream then make sure that the salad dressing is thinned with some chicken stock or broth. To my mind that is what gives the true chicken flavor to this salad.

Another reader asked me for a "best ever recipe" for Johnny cake. Now I'm almost sure I have mentioned this grand old food a couple of times in the past ten years, or if I haven't I should have. But I'm going to give you another recipe I just acquired recently. It differed from the others because it called for both corn meal and some cream style corn. You won't believe how good this is until you try it. A big pan of this along with generous chunks of good butter, strips of bacon or sausage and syrup makes a whole meal in itself.

JOHNNY CAKE (That is different)

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup sifted all purpose flour, 5 tps. baking powder,



NABOB

the brand you
know for quality



1 tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup white sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 tbsps. melted butter, 1 can ($8\frac{3}{4}$ oz.) or one cup cream style corn.

There's no trick to the mixing — just stir them together with any fuss or fury. Pour into greased baking pan (or individual cup cakes) bake in oven 425 F. for about 25 minutes until tester comes out clean. If you don't like this please don't write and tell me so, or I might burst into tears!

Still another reader almost complains that she knows she is going to raise more pumpkins this year than she can make use of. She says they get sick of pumpkin pies (that family has been fed too well) and they're not too fond of pumpkin jam or marmalade so the question is, "What other ways can I use the things?" My first thought was, 'Distribute them to all the children who have never made a jack-o-lantern and make a lot of kiddies very happy.' But I don't think that is the kind of answer this lady seeks, so I'll be more sensible.

One time years back when I had a large garden I too raised a lot of pumpkins and I canned most of them and I found that the canned pulp came in handy in many foods. I used it in fruit cookies, fruit cake, steamed puddings and in spice cake that originally called for apple sauce and no one realized what it was that made the different foods so moist and tasty. That is no one except me, and I felt very proud of myself. Just the other day I clipped a recipe from one of the many magazines I take and this really intrigued me. I have not tried it yet, but you who are long on 'pumpkins' had better try it.

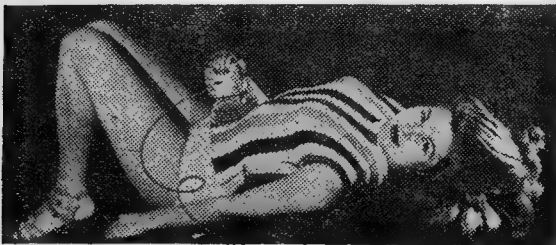
Pumpkin Pickles

6 lbs. chopped pumpkin, 5 lbs. sugar, 2 cups white vinegar, 2 tbsps. whole cloves, 6 sticks cinnamon. The method is very easy (that is after you have peeled, seeded and chopped the pumpkins). Combine sugar and pumpkin slices and let stand over night. In morning add the vinegar and spices named. Cook together over medium heat until pumpkin is transparent and the syrup is thick, about one to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Pack into sterilized jars, filling to top with syrup. Isn't that easy? We used to make citron pickle very much like that didn't we? But I never thought of 'punkin pickle', did you?

Bye Bye for now... and every good wish,

Aunt Sal.

A Hutterite colony in the Pincher Creek, Alberta, district, is planning on purchasing 10,000 acres of land in the state of Washington, to provide for the colony's expansion. It cannot increase acreage in Alberta due to provincial government legislation.



Ask YOUR DOCTOR about Reducing with electric deep massages. If you just can't reduce and have tried dieting, pills and tablets—try relaxing, soothing, Electric SPOT-REDUCER, a massager that's tested, and has UL approval. Lose weight where it shows most! The relaxing, soothing massage helps break down FATTY-TISSUES, helps tone the muscles and flesh and the increased awakened blood circulation helps carry away waste fat — helps you regain and keep a firmer and more graceful figure. DON'T Stay Fat! You can lose pounds and inches SAFELY without risking health. Like a magic wand, the "SPOT-REDUCER" obeys your every wish. It's almost like having your own private masseur at home. It's fun reducing this way. Also aids in the relief of those types of aches and pains, and tired nerves that can be helped by massage. The new sensational 1956 Electric "SPOT-REDUCER" laboratory approved model is now available in 25 or 60 cycles AC-110-120 Volts, is handsomely made. It's powerful, noiseless, easy and simple to operate. DON'T DELAY! You have nothing to lose except ugly, embarrassing, undesirable pounds of fat. So why postpone your order another day. AMAZING DELUXE MODEL. Price \$12.95 with instructions.

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☐ I enclose \$12.95 Cash or money order. Send (Spot-Reducer) post-paid.
☐ Send C.O.D., I will pay postman only \$12.95 on delivery, plus postage.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

Whether the season's summer,
 Or whether it is fall,
 Vexing problems will arise,
 That try to stump us all.

EACH year I wonder who will send in the first Yuletide query. Well I needn't wonder any more this time for our first question has already arrived. Now Christmas is the furthest thing from my thoughts today as the thermometer is buzzing around the 80 degree mark as I sit down to chat to you. But some of you are pushing your minds ahead to next December.

Q.: Can you supply the recipe for making "Fire logs". I know that you roll magazines in some solution and let them dry. I thought they would make nice Christmas gifts for friends who have wood-burning fireplaces. (Mrs. J. E., Chilliwack, B.C.)

A.: Yule Logs (that is their romantic name). Roll newspapers or other absorbent papers into logs about 16 inches long. Tie with heavy twine, but not too tightly as they swell in soaking. Soak them for 3 or 4 weeks in this solution: 4 lbs. bluestone (copper sulphate), 3 lbs. rock salt, and one gallon water. Turn them often. Dry thoroughly, then wrap ready for use. As you likely know these make many-colored flames while burning.

Q.: Have you a recipe for home made bath salts? (Mrs. J.E.)

A.: The only one I have sounds so elaborate and expensive that I would think it would be cheaper and easier to buy the salts.

Note: Possibly some reader has an easy-to-make concoction they'd like to share.

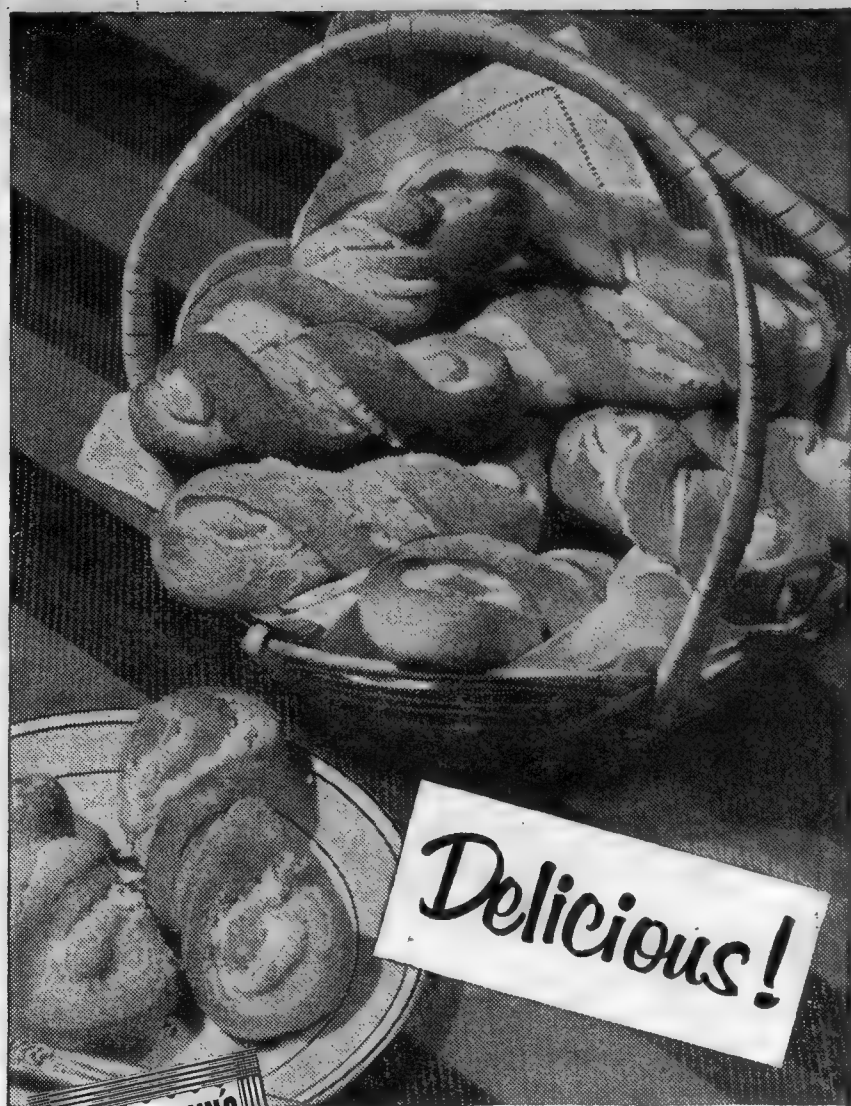
Q.: Have you a recipe for cookies with ground rice in them? (Mrs. A.T. Grindrod, B.C.)

A.: I've searched for hours through my innumerable cook books but no luck. I have several recipes for rice flakes. If I were experimenting I'd use a recipe for ordinary drop cookies and add partly ground rice taking into consideration that rice expands four times in cooking.

Q.: I had so many things to learn when I came to a western farm after living in Chicago. For instance I'd like to learn more about drying vegetables, making cottage cheese and curing meats. My cook books offer no help on such things, so where could I get more information please? (Mrs. J.P., Prince George, B.C.)

A.: Our departments of Agriculture at Ottawa and in each capital city, (Victoria in your case) send out free literature on almost every phase of work for a farm woman. Write to Economic Division, Dept. of Agriculture. (Continued on page 26)

DON'T BE FAT!



Serve warm, generously buttered... a delicious tea-time treat. If you bake at home there's never a failure when you use dependable Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast!

NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION

ALMOND TWISTS

Measure into bowl

1 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Cream

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter or margarine

Blend in

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar

$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt

Blend in, part at a time

2 well-beaten eggs

Add the yeast mixture and

1 teaspoon vanilla

Stir in

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

and beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in an additional

$2\frac{1}{4}$ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board; knead until smooth and elastic; place in greased bowl. Brush

top of dough with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

Meantime prepare and combine

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely-crushed cracker crumbs

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup blanched almonds, finely-ground

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup granulated sugar

1 slightly-beaten egg

2 tablespoons water.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons almond extract

Punch down dough. Turn out and halve the dough; set one portion aside to shape later. Roll one portion into a 12-inch square. Spread $\frac{1}{2}$ of square with half the crumb mixture. Fold plain third of dough over crumb mixture, then fold remaining third over top—making 3 layers of dough and 2 of filling. Cut rectangle into 18 strips. Twist each strip twice; place on greased cookie sheet. Press 2 or 3 blanched almonds into filling of each twist. Brush with melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with sugar. Shape second portion of dough in same manner. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins. Yield: 36 twists.

So easy to prepare!

Magic Pizza Pie



"Pizza Pie for supper!" Here's a deliciously different and economical dish... a tasty adaptation of a popular old-world recipe that takes practically no time to make. It's a basic recipe, so have fun... let your imagination take it from there! All it takes is you and your Magic!

MAGIC PIZZA PIE

- ½ cup finely-chopped onion
- Old cheddar or process cheese slices
- 4 wieners, sliced diagonally
- Shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese
- 4 or 5 stuffed olives, sliced
- 3 cups once-sifted pastry flour or 2½ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

- 6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 6 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil
- ¾ cup milk
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1 can (8 ounces) tomato sauce
- ½ teaspoon oregano



Make it mild or zesty by varying its herbs, cheeses and other ingredients.

Prepare the onion, sufficient old cheddar or process cheese slices to cover the pizza, wieners, shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese, and the olives.

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into a bowl. Make a well in the flour mixture and add cooking oil, milk and parsley; mix these liquids a little with mixing fork, then combine with flour mixture to form soft dough. Knead lightly for 10 seconds on waxed paper; pat into a ball and cover with another



Roll up edge of dough to form a rim deep enough to contain filling.

sheet of waxed paper. Roll out dough to an 11-inch circle; remove top sheet of paper. Turn over dough onto greased cookie sheet and peel off paper; turn up edge all around to form a deep rim. Spread dough with ½ the tomato sauce. Sprinkle sauce with oregano and onion; cover with sliced cheese. Arrange wieners over the cheese slices and spread with remaining tomato sauce. Sprinkle shredded cheese over mixture and top with thin slices of stuffed olives. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 20 minutes. Serve hot. Yield — 6 to 8 servings.

AUNT SAL

(Continued from page 25)

ture at both Ottawa and Victoria (or Edmonton, Regina etc.) and ask for the list of free pamphlets they have available then you can choose what ones are of special interest to you.

Q.: What has prompted me to write you is the fact that you mentioned freezing poultry dressing. This was a controversial question in our group and we were told by a home economist that cooked fowl could be frozen but not if it were stuffed and this built up poisons. Just thought I'd mention this and you could check, hope you don't mind? (Mrs. J.S., Metiskow, Alta.).

A.: Of course I don't mind if any reader questions anything I may tell you in this column. But regarding this question, I think we'd better get things straightened out. If I gave you the impression that I freeze dressing inside of the cooked fowl, that is wrong. If I want to freeze a fowl that has been stuffed and cooked, I wipe out all the stuffing for we have been warned that is risky. What I tried to tell you all was that when I'm making up stuffing for fowls I make an extra lot and pack the surplus in polythene bags ready for another time. Now all there is in that stored-away dressing is bread crumbs, melted shortening and spices (I add the sliced onion after thawing) so there is no possible danger about freezing bread, shortening and spices is there? I'm truly glad you brought up this question!

Q.: I hope this question is not too unusual (none of them are... they add spice to the column), but can you tell me where I could get some instructions for making lamps, using the bottles for bases? I have hunted through my magazines in vain. (Mrs. J.B., Turin, Alta.)

A.: There is a little booklet that I think should be of help in this matter. It is called Lamps and Lamp Shades, (costs 15 cents) put out by Home Workshop Patterns, 4433 West 5th

Ave., Vancouver, B.C. This same firm puts out a set of ten books (above included) for one dollar that covers all sorts of interesting handiwork... including making slip covers, curtains, novelty toys etc., etc. I have the whole set and can recommend them (although I never find time any more to do any handiwork... keeps me busy telling the rest of you what to do.

Q.: Why does my bread get damp in the bread box? It has ventilators at both ends and I air the box well after every baking. We live at an altitude of 2,100 feet and it should be 'high and dry'. At the advice of one friend I placed the box against an inside rather than an outside wall... but no difference. I always make whole wheat bread and I wondered if putting too little white flour in bread causes this. What is the solution? (Troubled)

A.: (CALLING ALL ALL READERS) ... I'm going to give you my opinion and then I'm asking any reader who has a successful yet different solution to please write in and I'll place the best answers in the November issue. I can't promise any prizes of new cars or summer cottages or trips to Europe, alas. I'm a fuss budget about my bread box. I wash it out with hot sudsey water and dry well and stand it out in the sunshine every week. Before placing it out to sun I rub the inside with a clean cloth dipped in vinegar or soda solution also is good.

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. All letters must be signed with the full name and address of the sender although only the initials will be used in the column... even these will be omitted if so desired. If you wish a private reply, enclose a stamped self addressed envelope. Kindly limit one question to each letter.

New Grain Cleaner

A MODERATE-PRICED grain cleaner of a new design, which will do a remarkable job of taking out wild oats from wheat is being manufactured by The Freeman Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 3648 Burnside Road, Calgary. This cleaner will do a good job on all kinds of grain and has reduced the rye content in wheat from 33% to 3%.

The uncleaned grain is fed through a hopper on top of the machine and it drops down through a blast of air which takes out chaff and straw and some weed seeds. The grain then enters a cylinder which eliminates light grain, weed seeds, etc., and moves into two more cylinders which are lined with cups. It is in this final operation that wild oats and other grains are eliminated.

The cleaner is driven by a ½ h.p. motor or 1 h.p. gas engine, can be operated by one man and will clean from 50 to 70 bushels an hour. It is the invention of W. J. Freeman, who has 27 years in the grain cleaning business, and patents have been taken out in five countries. There are only four adjustments in machine operations and its operation is simple. Farmers who have seen it work are greatly impressed.

In this period of grain congestion a cleaner of this type could redeem its cost in a single year. It works well with other grains, cleaning oats, barley and rye very efficiently.

Cleaning of stored grain keeps it from deteriorating and raises the grade. It also keeps screenings on the farm for stock feed.

PERFECT PICKLES

ARE EASY WITH

UNIFORM STRENGTH

HEINZ VINEGAR





There were 37 fatalities in accidents on Alberta farms during the first half of 1956.

The Winnipeg Free Press estimates the wheat crop in the prairie provinces at 477 million bushels vs. 472 million last year. The Searle estimate is 461 million.

"Your publication has long been enjoyed on our home and we would not like to be without it," writes a subscriber from Sexsmith, Alberta. Such notes are always encouraging.

Sorry to report the accidental death of James Grassick, the "grand old man of Saskatchewan." A profile picture of the pioneer appeared in this publication a sort time prior to his death in an auto accident in Regina.

Unlike city people, grain farmers get only one payday a year. That's not many pay days in a lifetime. When hail wipes out a crop that means one payday less. Therein lies the tragedy of hail. Only too many farmers in the west have had their crops wiped out this year. One hail storm cost Manitoba farmers \$15 million.

"I picked up one of your magazines the other day and found it interesting," a woman of the Yorkton district writes: "I decided we would like to have it." Moral: Show your Farm and Ranch Review to your neighbors.

British Columbia's apple crop is estimated at 4,764,000 bushels compared with 6,405,000 bushels last year. Canada's crop of apples is placed at 12,217,000 bushels compared with 19,142,000 last year.

Production and living costs of Canadian farmers rose to the index figure of 231 last spring. That is an all-time high. The previous peak of 230.9 occurred in the spring of 1952.

There is no tariff on farm implements imported into Canada. Since 1953, however, the Canadian revenue department has imposed tariffs up to 11½% on implement parts coming into Canada. The government has decided to clarify the law so that all parts of farm implements will be admitted duty free.

An Edmonton subscriber writes: "I would like to congratulate you on the August number of The Farm and Ranch Review, particularly on your editorials, 'Facing the Future,' and 'Recipe for Good Health.' Ever since the last war when I served in the Canadian army I have been waving the flag for Canada, and all it stands for. Being a westerner by choice, I must say that your editorial outlining Western Canada's great potential fell on very receptive ears... Your policy of devoting considerable space to the history of the West is also praiseworthy."

Over 60% of the beef cattle marketed in Canada come from the West, where but 30% of the nation's population is located.

The Sheep Breeders' Annual, just off the press, is a most interesting and informative publication for those interested in the business.

THE CATTLE COUNTRY

Up the dusk-enfolded prairie,
Foot-fall, soft and sly,
Velvet-cushioned, wild and wary,
Then — the coyote's cry.

Rush of hoofs and roar and rattle,
Beasts of blood and breed,
Twenty thousand frightened cattle,
Then — the wild stampede.

Pliant lasso circling wider,
In the frenzied flight,
Loping horse and cursing rider
Plunging through the night.

Rim of dawn the darkness losing,
Trail of blackened soil;
Perfume of the sagebrush oozing
On the air like oil.

Foothills to the Rockies lifting
Brown and blue and green,
Warm Alberta sunlight drifting
Over leagues between.

That's the country of the ranges,
Plain and prairie land,
And the God who never changes
Holds it in His hand.

—E. Pauline Johnson.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor:

In answer to the man asking if anyone ever saw a half tractor, I did. I saw it threshing and saw it move. I am 81 years old; born at Mount Summit, Indiana. Hoping to hear more about this.— J. F. Branner, 2400 - 32nd Avenue, Vernon, B.C.

4-H SUNDAY

The Editor:

I write to tell you of the very wonderful 4-H Sunday program held by the Springbank 4-H Dairy Club, the Springbank 4-H Beef Club and the Chestermere 4-H Beef Club, July 1st. 4-H Sunday is an annual event at the Springbank United Church with the capable help of Rev. L. A. Thompson club members put over a lovely service. Club members from the different clubs who participated this year are: Maureen Young, Milo Munro, Valerie Pointen, Audrey Longeway, —Springbank 4-H Dairy Calf Club Reporter.

THE OLD STEAM THRESHER

The Editor:

About the letter on the ancient engine, the writer was correct. I came from Sweden to my uncle's place in Rush City, Minnesota, in August, 1879, when I was close to six years old. That fall he got threshed with horsepower and probably the following fall, but I am quite sure the fall after the steam outfit came in and threshed the neighborhood so I saw

Announce New Way To Shrink Painful Hemorrhoids

Science Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain. Thousands have been relieved—without resort to surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now you can get this new healing substance in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H*. Ask for it at all drug stores. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

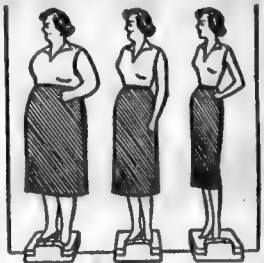
*Trade Mark Reg.

it almost every day for a week or so. There was a seat to the left of the smoke stack, and in it the driver sat and drove the horses to steer it. The machine moved on its power traction and had a water tank behind when it moved from place to place. The farmer had to move the separator to the next place but the farms were not far apart. It was the first steam outfit in there, Altman-Taylor make, and I have never since seen one like it. — C. P. Christenson, Craik, Sask.

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Now Happy! After trying many things, I developed a simple, inexpensive method to remove unsightly hair. Its regular use helps thousands retain admiration, love, happiness. My FREE book explains wonderful method, proves actual success. Mailed in plain envelope. Also TRIAL OFFER. Write ANNETTE LANZETTE, P.O. Box 600, Dept. C-972 Toronto, Ontario.

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REGINA **980****Old Time Peace River Trails**

By ANNE B. WAYWITKE, Legal, Alberta

(Continued from August Issue)

It was in the summer of 1910 that the pioneers of the old Athabasca Trail met at Lake Saskatoon to discuss the possibilities of a shorter route from the end of the steel to the Peace River country.

Considering Edson as the starting point, they formed a committee of three men: O. H. Johnson of Beaver Lodge, Henry Roberts of Bear Lake and Harry Adair of Adair Ranch, to plot the course of the trail over the Swan Hills, and, when that was done, to ask the provincial government's aid in clearing the route. Those present contributed a sum of money as grubstake for these men, in their undertaking. That fall a difference of opinion arose over the course of the route, and once more O. H. Johnson and an Indian guide re-traced the route. This time they were more successful, and work soon commenced on the trail.

Previous, to this, only a few men had travelled over the hills, and those that did, had come on foot or by pack horse. In 1903 James McCreight had driven a herd of sixty well-bred Short-horns from Calgary to Edmonton, then to Lac Ste. Anne, and over the Swan Hills to a point on the Sturgeon Lake. A good number of the Klondykers in their haste to reach the gold strike in the Yukon, took the short cut, usually from Fort Assiniboine across the hills to Grouard. But regardless of where they started, they were faced by this tough natural barrier.

Man's courage and perseverance were never better portrayed than by those hardy pioneer frontiersmen who first blazed the trail to Edson. The memory of those days remains etched in the heart of every homesteader who travelled by team over this treacherous route through the Swan Hills to the Peace. This was the short-cut, as compared to the Athabasca Trail being it was only 250 miles in length. But there was a stretch of seventy miles that was God's Forsaken Country — the hilliest, the roughest and the muddiest imaginable. In summer, the trail was frequently deluged by heavy rains. The hills bristled with jack pine and spruce, but because of the unarable nature of the land, grass was coarse and very sparse, and only moss and lichens were plentiful. And unless one knew where to look for the grassy hollows, oxen and horses would face starvation on the summer trail. There was no place where one could possibly buy, borrow, or steal a forkful of hay or a gallon of oats. Prairie chickens and partridges were sighted at times, but unless a person had a gun with him, he went meatless on his way. There was no big game; and though many hills were thick with blueberries, and the muskegs were red with cranberries, the traveller could not find them satisfying to a hungry stomach.

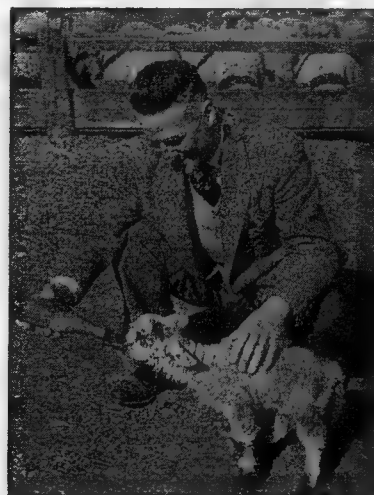
The Terrible Summer Trail

It was not advisable to bring more than 1,500 pounds of freight on the summer trail, for it was a miserable excuse for a road. More sweat and tears were spilled along this route, and more curses re-echoed over the hills, than can be imagined. The muskegs were treacherous quagmires over which corduroys had to be laid before crossing could be attempted. The mud-holes at the bottom of the hills were deep, and many a wagon suffered a broken tongue, or axle; or the harness snapped in two as the teams thrashed about in the mud, belly-deep. More than one horse was broken-winded as he attempted to make the steep grades of the hills. Going down

the sharp inclines, the wagons threatened to ride on the horses' heels. Many a teamster was forced to unload a part of his household or farm equipment along side the trail, in order to relieve his exhausted team. And here and there along the way, a weathered cross remains to tell its own sad story.

In spite of the trials and hardships, they kept on coming. These people were not homesteaders in the ordinary sense of the word. Their coming was not made possible by government assistance. They arrived with capital and equipment, for they fully realized that they would have no assured income for a number of years to come. The greatest influx of homesteaders arrived between 1909 and 1916. They formed the nucleus of the settlements of Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Sexsmith, Spirit River, Wembley, Bezanson, and many others.

Hand in hand with the stern realities of homesteading on the fringe of civilization, went the pangs of loneliness, of separation from home ties and from old friends. At first mail from the outside arrived very irregularly, brought out by anyone who had a bit of room to spare from his own load. When word got around that new mail had come, men dropped their axes and grub hoes, and women dropped whatever they were doing, and eagerly made their way to the nearest stopping-place. By 1911, there was more or less regular mail schedule, with J. O. Patterson as the first postmaster in the settlement of Grande Prairie. That schedule advertised: "Mail leaves Edson every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Arrives at Grande Prairie every Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m. Single fare \$35.

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6:45 — 6:50

7:15 — 7:20

7:45 — 8:00

8:30 — 8:35

9:00 — 9:05

10:00 — 10:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS ...

4:00 — 4:10

5:45 — 6:10

10:00 — 11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

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SASKATOON

Round trip \$50. 30 pounds of baggage allowed with each passenger. Express 12½¢ per pound. For further information, inquire J. Patterson, Grande Prairie representative."

The Stage Line

The stage line struck an optimistic note when it promised to arrive at Grande Prairie at 6 p.m. a week after it had left Edson. After a bout of heavy rain and wind, the condition of the road was unpredictable. The rivers would be swollen with swirling waters, and the muskegs would quake more dangerously than ever; a few more corduroys would have to be laid before preceeding any further. Windfalls often blocked the roads and makeshift bridges would have to be built over creeks and ravines. The would-be passengers after having availed themselves of passage on the stage-line, found they had to walk most of the distance. The trail-weary team plugged along, climbing one steep hill after another, dragging the democrat filled with mail and parcel-post. Now and again the passengers found themselves loading and unloading the baggage when the vehicle got bogged down in a mud-hole.

Stationed regularly along the route were stopping-places where food, and feed for the horses could be bought. The tired team would be left to rest, and a fresh one harnessed. Altogether, there were sixty-six horses at points along the trail.

Hauling of heavy freight had to be done over winter trails, preferably in February and March. Deep snows hindered winter travelling, but a Chinook was feared more than the snows. It would take only several hours of the warm wind to lay the hills with a southern exposure, bare of snow in a short time. In such a case, the freight was left stranded until a new covering of snow fell again. Sometimes this did not occur until the following winter.

The Coming of the Railway

The influx of settlers continued and much new land was opened. By 1914 there were 5,000 settlers in the Grande Prairie district alone. It was a fine agricultural country and as grain and cattle herds increased on the homesteads, more and more pressure was brought to bear on the provincial government to provide a railway outlet for the Peace. And though these people were promised a direct and early transportation outlet, and a large sum of money was set aside for this purpose, the money was used for other purposes instead. There were two railways heading in a north-westerly direction, one from Edmonton to Whitecourt where it got stalled, and the other was the Pacific and Great Eastern which was under construction. With the outbreak of the First Great War, both undertakings were abandoned. It was a heart-breaking disappointment.

The entry of the McArthur railway on the scene was considered by many as an uncertain measure. Though it was steadily pushing in a north and north-westerly direction, it was mainly concerned with tapping timber reserves of the north. But it was progressing steadily and in the direction of the Peace, reaching Macleannan and extending as far as Spirit River. Then another branch swung in a westerly direction, supposed to have headed for B.C., but took a sharp swing to the south and in 1916 Grande Prairie became the end of steel. This was the Edmonton - Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. Or as one pioneer was dubbed it — "Extremely Dangerous and Badly Constructed." One never knew what to expect, as one boarded this train. The tracks were laid through much of the muskeg country, and were poorly

constructed. Sometimes the train travelled for miles in a foot or more of water. It was a common occurrence to see the cars jump the tracks, and a lot of time was spent getting them back on again. It usually took a week to make the trip from Edmonton. But the first time the train whistle shrilled across the Peace, there was much thankfulness and rejoicing for the settlers.

With the advent of the E. D. and B.C., the Edson Trail was completely abandoned. But it was not until 1926 that work on the No. 2 Highway began. For the greater part of the route to Athabasca it followed the old Athabasca Trail, but swung around the southern edge of the Lesser Slave Lake, heading towards High Prairie and Triangle. One branch turned south for Valleyview, and Grande Prairie, while the other headed north for Macleannan and the Peace River. This route was completed in 1930 and continued to carry all the heavy traffic until the fall of 1955. That was the year the Whitecourt-Valleyview cutoff was completed.

The New Highway

This new highway was an engineering feat in construction. It was to be an all-weather road running through an unsurveyed wilderness of hills, muskegs, rivers and heavy windfalls. It was another example of man's endless struggle with nature and the elements. The northern portion of the new highway follows closely the Old Edson Trail, and many of the difficulties that faced the old pioneers, faced the surveyors and the construction workers, too. In addition to natural obstacles like rivers and muskegs, the Swan Hills as usual, were plagued by heavy rains. The clays and muskegs became saturated with moisture, and were rendered unworkable for weeks at a time.

Although preliminary surveys were made in 1937, the final route was not plotted until 1950-51. Working from each end of the route, the surveying party was closely followed by the clearing crews, but the survey was not completed until 1952. Normal road construction methods were useless in this case, because much of the area was impassable to heavy road machinery in the summer time. The only alternative was to build the road bed by dump-filling yard by yard, and then bull-dozer the grade in front of them. Bridge construction across rivers and creeks had to be left until the ground was frozen solid because of the inaccessible nature of the muskegs. It took four years to finish the construction of this highway through 100 miles of wilderness, and it is expected to absorb most of the heavy truck traffic to the Peace River area to Alaska.

This new highway is an important economic link between the rich and fertile Peace River area with the rest of Alberta. The Hart Highway provides a link with the west coast of British Columbia via Dawson Creek. A modern air-field just out of Grande Prairie links the Peace with the rest of the world. Travelling-time between Edmonton and Grande Prairie has been whittled down to 2½ hours as 40-passenger conveyors ply the airways.

Within half the span of a man's lifetime, there has been a radical change and the inland Empire has come into its own. Millions of bushels of grain and thousands of head of cattle are shipped out annually. Thousands of tons of the finest alfalfa and alsike seed are shipped to many parts of the world. Neat farmsteads serviced by rural electrification dot the countryside. Modern schools, churches and community centres grace the the thriving northern towns.

The Peace is an area rich in natural resources. There is a plentiful supply of natural gas. Rich oil deposits have been discovered at Sturgeon Lake, Valleyview, near Grande Prairie and near the town of Peace River. A recent discovery of iron ore is setting the stage for even greater expansion.

This has been a saga of a pioneer people's faith and courage. A pioneering era has come and gone, but the memories and the bitter struggles remain in the hearts of the old-timers. But this also is there hour of triumph.

An autumn application of 160 lbs. per acre of ammonium nitrate (Nitraprills) increased the seed yield of crested wheat grass by about 300 lbs. per acre at the Indian Head Experimental Farm.



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FARM FARE

Durum wheat acreage in the prairie provinces this year is 1,65,000, up 956,000 from 1954.

About 4,000 acres of land was planted to corn in Alberta this year, 950 more than last year. Some 5,630 acres were seeded to field peas.

Acreage under summerfallow in the prairie provinces this year: Manitoba, 2,648,000; Saskatchewan, 13,950,000; Alberta, 6,682,000; total, 23,28,000.

During this past summer 250,000 lbs. of tomatoes, turnips, carrots and cucumbers were purchased from Manitoba growers by Alberta distributors.

Seeding barley on June 10 for three successive years on the same plots at the Brandon Experimental farm has almost completely eliminated wild oats but at the expense of lower yields.

Gateway barley has not as yet been a test for commercial malting qualities. Don McFadden, of the Lacombe Experimental farm states that laboratory tests show it has the necessary qualifications.

The maximum amount of money a farmer can obtain under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act is \$500. Hazen Argue, M.P. for Assiniboia, says the amount should be doubled.

The board of transport commissioners refused to allow the railways demurrage on grain cars held over two days at terminals. Hearings on the subject will be held by the board some time soon.

At the inter-provincial meeting of Wheat Pool directors held in Winnipeg during July a resolution was passed expressing appreciation to the Canadian National Railway for the way it had handled substantial grain shipments to terminal points during the past crop year.

It cost farmers in two municipal districts of Central Alberta \$2,300 to arrange for hail suppression through cloud seeding from generators on the ground.

The average annual per capita consumption of potatoes in Canada was 146 lbs. in 1954, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics. In 1941 the figure was 194 lbs.

The outturn of flax in the prairie provinces may reach 30,000,000 bus. suggests the Flax News Letter. Four years ago a possible peak production was placed at 10,000,000 bus. Last crop year exports of flax from this country totalled around 11,000,000 bus.

The Brandon Experimental Farm suggests that wild oats should be left to dry out in the autumn. Then shallow plowing and harrowing and packing in the following spring will germinate most seeds and permit their destruction.

The inclusion of alfalfa with the grass at the time of seeding will do more for a high sustained yield than fertilizers. The cost of the alfalfa seed will be only 50 cents to one dollar per acre. This small cost will guarantee an annual production of one ton dry matter per acre. Yields can be expected to hold for at least 10 years when cut for hay and about 5 years when used as pasture.



G. E. Mayne

Recently appointed vice-president prairie division, Canadian Pacific Railway.

PROSPECTS FOR WOOL

World prospects for wool appear to be reasonably optimistic, reports the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. Prices are likely to remain stable over the ensuing months and may increase slightly. Demand is strong.

World consumption has increased, being 3% higher in 1955 than in 1954. Japan has been a strong buyer taking mostly Merino types, hitherto purchased mainly by the British. In the first three months of 1956 purchases were 10% over the same period in the previous year.

Strikes in Australia and drought and disease in New Zealand delayed and curtailed shipments and resulted in freer buying. Then the U.S.A. has been disposing of its wool surplus at a rapid rate.

Supplies seem hardly sufficient to meet the increasing demand. People are drifting away from synthetic products and going back to the proven article — wool.

POULTRY

There are many poultry plants which can turn out a 3½ pound broiler in 10½ weeks on 10½ lbs. of feed.

Maryland researchers conclude that a producer should have a flock of at least 300 hens to possess an economic unit. The amount of profit is greatest when flocks average more than 1,000. The researchers ascertained that feed costs averaged 60% of total costs.

There is a record number of turkeys now growing for slaughter later on, but cold storage holdings were the lowest since 1949. However, price this fall may be below last year's.

The United States have an unusual large turkey crop and the U.S. department of agriculture warns producers against holding many turkeys over the year end.

Poultry should have an abundant supply of pure water available in a convenient place at all times. It benefits birds when they can eat and then walk a few steps to drink.

Keep your pullets on full feed, advises R. H. McMillan, Alberta poultry commissioner. He recommends hopper feeding on the range of pullet mash and grain.

NOTES

Oil output in Manitoba has hit the 500,000-barrel-a-month output. The number of wells is 616.

Septic tanks that need cleaning should be serviced before cold weather sets in.

The number of farms in the United States was 4,782,000, smallest since 1890, and a decline of 600,000 between 1950 and 1954.

Close to half a million United States farmers signed 10,720,749 acres of crop land under the 1956 acreage reserve program of the soil bank.

The indication here is that application of fertilizer to forage crops in a dry year does not mean waste of fertilizer. It will be used when moisture is again available, whether during the year of application or in the year following.

Saskatchewan led all other Canadian provinces and territories in muskrat production last year, with a total of 1,951,800 pelts taken, having a sale value of \$2,127,462.

Production of cherries at Peachland, B.C., this year was only 300 crates compared with 10,000 last year. Only 2,000 crates of peaches were harvested, compared with 100,000 in 1955. Westbank harvested only a 50% crop, while Summerland and Naramata did not do much better.

The 1,600 sugar beet growers in Southern Alberta received a payment of \$1.50 a ton on the 430,000 tons of beets delivered from the 1955 crop, the total payment being \$645,000. To date they have received \$13.50 a ton and two more payments are forthcoming.

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Centenarian Pool Member

RECENTLY the Wheat Pool Budget carried congratulations to the oldest living Alberta Pool contract signor, James Murray, formerly of Marwayne and presently living in New Westminster, B.C., on the occasion of his 102nd birthday. Centenarians are by no means numerous and as far as can be traced, Mr. Murray is the only one in the ranks of Wheat Pool members either active or retired. It was therefore felt that more details would be of interest to readers, and investigations were made to verify the age and get something of the story of Mr. Murray's life.

Although no birth certificate was obtained, other records definitely proved that he was born in Ireland on July 6, either 1954 or 1855. Wheat Pool records give his age as 68 when he joined in 1923 which would make him 101 on his last birthday.



James Murray, 101 years old.
Photo taken in Stanley Park, July, 1956.

In 1874 he emigrated from Ireland to Illinois, U.S.A. In 1900, at the age of 45, he married Elizabeth Doffin, of Glenwood, Minnesota, who was 23 years his junior. In 1902 the couple moved to Penhold, Alberta, and then on to Marwayne in 1917. There Mr. Murray farmed his own land until 1938 in which year his wife died. From then on he let his sons run the farm while he lived with his various children in the district. He spaded and planted gardens, split wood, shovelled snow and did various other chores to keep occupied.

In 1950 he celebrated his 95th birthday with the family at Marwayne at which time his daughters living at the Coast persuaded him to move to Vancouver and take things easy. Since

that time he has been active and takes a keen interest in life at the Coast where he has celebrated six more birthdays.

In his first 100 years he enjoyed good, old-fashioned dances and always insisted on doing several reels of the Irish jig or the sailor's hornpipe on his birthdays. On his last one, however, he says he felt it was time to conserve his energy for strolls through the beautiful coastal parks and he confined his celebration to less strenuous activities.

Although married late in life, Mr. Murray raised four sons and three daughters and now has 30 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. His sons are Ross, of Redwater; Dick, of Burnaby, B.C.; Benny, of Hazel-dine; and Sam, who with grandson Len, operates the old farm at Marwayne. The daughters are Lila (Mrs. Rickest, of Vernon; Laura (Mrs. Carswell, of Quesnel, and May (Mrs. Dow, Jr.) of Marwayne.

Of twelve brothers and sisters, only the youngest survives, Mrs. Margaret McGaw, age 85, of Calgary. Living with Mr. Murray in New Westminster is his nephew, James Murray, Jr., also a retired Alberta Wheat Pool member.

SOME DEFINITIONS:

Athlete: A magnificent bunch of muscles, unable to split the wood, or empty the ashes.

Budget: A system by which you can worry before you spend instead of after.

Window-screen: An invention for keeping flies in the house.

Tips: Wages paid to other people's hired help.

Sandwich: An unsuccessful attempt to make both ends meet.

Prune: A plum that has seen better days.

Promoter: A man who will furnish the ocean if you will furnish the ships.

Hotel: A place where you usually give up good dollars for poor quarters.

Honest politician: One who when he is bought will stay bought.

Detour: The roughest distance between two points.

Horse Sense: What keeps people from betting on the races.

Egotist: A man who insists on telling you the things about himself that you intended to tell him about your self.

Echo: THE ONLY THING THAT CAN CHEAT A WOMAN OUT OF THE LAST WORD.

WHO OWNS WHICH?

"You walk like you owned the street," a motorist yelled at a slow pedestrian.

"Yeah," retorted the pedestrian, "and you drive like you owned that car!"

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

GRASP	REMISS	SPASM	MAST
EAGER	ORIENT	PELEE	ENTE
STELA	MID EA	ARTEL	STUN
TILLI	ENATE	TIE	RAINS
EOESS	SIZED	SNAKE	STE
GREEDS	PEARS	SPIKE	
LAR	DEANS	SNIP	TEASES
ALAR	PROAS	SPARE	LICHEN
GIVES	TOLLS	SIGNS	LA NE
EVENED	PEELS	NOUNS	RIDS
RELATES	SPETS	TRANSPORT	
TAIL	TERNS	EPEE	
PATROLLED	TEALS	SARANAC	
EVOE	SOARS	WROTH	DILATE
SE SA	SKEIN	LEROT	FAILS
ORIELS	SATES	SOPOR	SLIT
SENATE	MEALS	PINES	ENA
TROAD	STUNG	SEAMED	
ASS	IANUS	HEARS	SMEET
STOIC	NEE	RATS	AR AT
SOUR	ALDER	PI AIR	RIATA
ELLA	REEDS	ENDIVE	EELER
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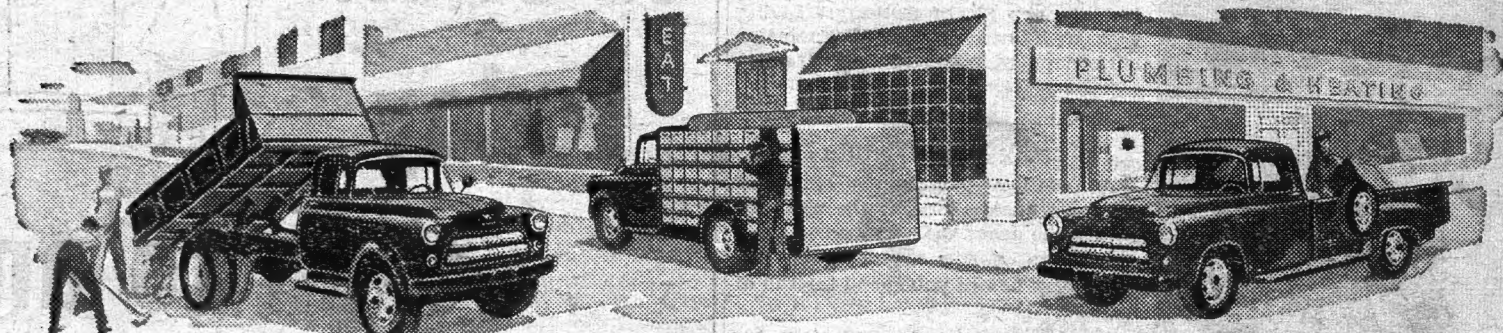


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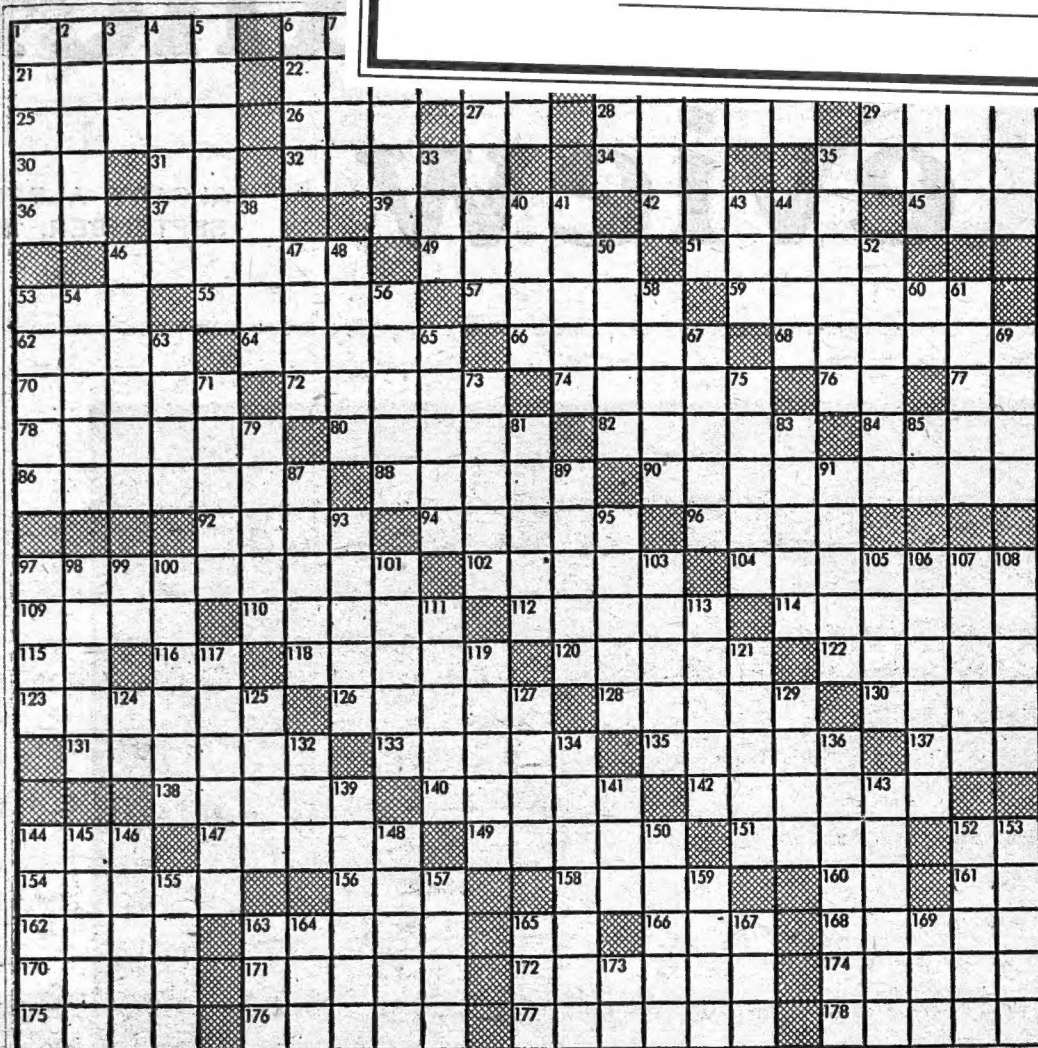
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- | ACROSS | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN | DOWN |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Seize | 74 Indications | 138 Region of which ancient Troy was capital | 1 Exploit | 50 Country of Europe | 105 Word of sorrow |
| 6 Negligent | 76 Musical note | 140 Was acutely painful | 2 Proportion | 52 Make into a steep slope | 106 Fastened securely |
| 12 Involuntary muscle contraction | 77 A direction | 142 Wrinkled | 3 Years old | 53 Kind of beer | 107 Canadian lake |
| 17 Part of ship | 80 Pares | 144 Beast of burden | 4 Vendor | 54 Sprightly | 108 Wicker basket used in Pelota |
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| 24 Heraldry: grafted | 88 Small bar-racudas | 152 Addition to a letter (abbr.) | 8 King of Golden touch | 61 Spanish title | 119 Beneath (poet.) |
| 25 Greek gravestone | 90 To enrap-ture | 154 One imper-vious to pain or pleasure | 9 Pacific is-land screw pine | 63 Rockfish | 121 Sound qual-ity (pl.) |
| 26 Among | 92 Caudal appendage | 156 Signifying maiden name | 10 Cold symp-tom (pl.) | 65 Slumbered | 124 That is (abbr.) |
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| 28 Arabian gazelle | 96 Fencing sword | 160 Land measure | 12 Quarrel | 69 Bird's home | 127 To twist |
| 29 To stupefy | 97 Went on a guarding detail | 161 By | 13 Persian elves | 71 A bout | 129 Paper measure |
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| 31 51 (Rom. num.) | 104 New York lake | 163 Tree | 15 Observe | 75 Cookies | 134 Trapping |
| 32 Growing out | 109 Cry of Bac-chanals | 165 3.1416 | 16 Honey (pharm.) | 79 Trans-actions | 136 Daubed |
| 34 Cravat | 110 Flies | 166 Atmosphere | 17 Tableland | 81 Scatter | 139 City of Scotland |
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| 37 Worm | 115 A direction | 171 Tall marsh grasses | 20 Taut | 87 Fodder | 144 Item of property |
| 39 Formed a judgment of | 116 Continent (abbr.) | 172 Salad plant | 33 Gratuity | 89 Growl | 145 Pilfered |
| 42 Serpent | 118 Quantity of yarn | 174 One who catches certain fish | 35 Sell in small quantities | 91 Fine line of a letter | 146 Human being (pl.) |
| 45 Sainte (abbr.) | 120 Dormouse | 175 --- of the D'Urbe-villes | 38 Percolate | 93 Cracks that unintentionally lets fluid out | 148 Plants |
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| 62 Winged | 135 Tree | | | | 164 Celtic Neptune |
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| 68 A plant | | | | | 169 Fourth calf |
| 70 Donates | | | | | 173 Perform |
| 72 Knells | | | | | |

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Solution On Page 31

Be Watchful Of Her, Lord!

By IDA M. HALIBURTON

DEAR LORD, my little daughter has started to school this morning . . . The Door to the World has swung ajar to let her pass through, in a new crisp print dress, her eyes shining with delight, an apple in one hand and something, held tight in the other. She has stepped gaily through the Door, left me standing on the other side, my heart an aching shell of loneliness. Yes, my Baby has gone to school.

True, two sons preceded her through this same door, John, belligerent John, cock-sure, and so certain of a generous welcome; John who so soon after returned home with a scratch on his face and a torn blouse, and later, a proudly displayed bruise on his cheek. John will make his way, a good way, through life.

Then Ian, his armor so different from John's, but equally effective, for Ian has, as his grandmother used to say, "a way with him". Ian, the diplomatic, Ian who will carry aloft the banner of high principles, but who will never have to fight for them.

But this little woman-thing, considerably younger than the boys, their and her parents, ideal. Dear Lord, she was a little uncertain about passing through the Door, a bit reluctant, haltingly eager. Be very watchful of her, Lord, now that I can no longer protect her every moment!

As she was about to leave, I inspected her small hands, washed but a short time before, wiped a dab of marmalade from one, but the other hand was closed tightly. Gently I prised the pink fingers open, and revealed a tiny china duck, one of my own treasures, so perfectly colored in iridescent blues and greens, in wine and brown and tan, his wings uplifted in preparation for flight, his tiny body, compact but vulnerable.

"May I take him?" she pleaded. "Look! He's going some place, too." He was an expensive little miniature, but I closed the small fingers over him again. "Go, dear, with God and the little duck," I murmured. One has to risk something when one's baby starts to school.

She has so much to learn, O Lord. Times are changing so rapidly. The lessons I learned are outmoded for her, but Thou knowest what she stands in need of. Perhaps the basic virtues first of all. Teach her Truth, plain, unvarnished, down-to-earth Truth. She will cherish it throughout life, growing brighter and brighter with use. As she grows older, its glowing colors will warm her cooling heart, quicken her slowing pulse. Yes, dear Lord, teach her to love Truth first and most of all. And teach her, too, the joys of rhythm which will steady her feet if she stumbles, and lift her should she fall. Teach her laughter, the kind that bubbles from the heart and ripples from her lips, gladdening the world about her.

Teach her to play fair, not to take advantage of her sex or to play for favors because of it, but to face the music, as I could ask my sons to face it, admit a fault with lifted head and steady eyes. Am I making too many petitions? Then I shall cease. But remember our little daughter, Lord! And oh, yes, please remember all children who this day walk somewhat fearfully through the open Door to Life.

Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on the broad oceans, you choose them as your guide, and following them, reach your destiny.